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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

France Halts Geneva on Arms

Lloyds' Ends Roosevelt 'Risk'

Reich Mobs Hit Woolworth's

U. S. Navy Will Salute Woman

Philippines Back Up Quezon

Boston Calls Lottery Big News

GENEVA sees tense moments in the Disarmament Conference. With French Foreign Minister Barthou blocking all proposals that might salvage something from the wreck of human hopes by standing fast for a security pact before any arms agreement, and opposing any concessions to bring Germany back, the conference sees a complete collapse just ahead and blames France bitterly. Barthou's attack on President Henderson is resented as unjust, and Henderson threatens to resign. Suddenly the French delegation becomes conscious of its load of responsibility, changes its plan and asks leave to present a compromise. The body sees a flickering hope spring up once more—Henderson declares this conference is charged with the lives of the youth of the world.

* * *

The British Foreign Office brings to an end insurance speculation on the life of President Roosevelt. The London companies which are members of Lloyds' act on a request said to have been initiated by American Ambassador Bingham. Business men have taken out such insurance on the theory that any sudden changes in present American policies would have world-wide repercussions. But the Chief Executive of a nation is not a "risk" like a house or a ship. And more than that, government should be the reign of enduring principles—Something expressed through a man, and not merely the man.

* * *

Germany sees mobs attack F. W. Woolworth stores in Kassel, Bonn and Ludwigshafen. Public anger rises with a rumor that Woolworth's in the United States had joined a boycott of German goods over the Jewish question. A company official denies this, declaring his firm continues extensive buying in Germany, and demands protection by the Berlin Government. The boycott is an unwieldy bludgeon of revenge, sometimes momentarily effective, nearly always eventually regrettable—When a man is wrong you can't club him into a cheerful change of mind.

* * *

Copenhagen is soon to reverberate with the first salute ever fired by the United States Navy in honor of a woman. The new cruiser New Orleans is to put into the Danish port. Aboard will come American Minister Ruth Bryan Owen. When she leaves the 15-gun salute to American ministers to foreign countries will roar out—This will add one more to the "firsts" Mrs. Owen has scored for her countrywomen and her sex.

* * *

Italy and France are invited to join in the discussions preliminary to next year's naval conference, and Rome says Italy will accept. A rumor that Italy and France will settle their long-standing naval dispute before the discussions is discredited. When Britain, Japan, America, France and Italy begin to talk, the fighting ship issue for the world will be in the hands of five powers—They will come close to assuring or dissipating the world peoples' hopes of peace.

* * *

Chicago's Century of Progress hears Prof. William Fielding Ogburn declare the century ahead will possess grander things than the century past. He sees energy snatched from the air, giving each individual 1000 theoretical slaves instead of 100 as at present. But more important, he says, are the social changes to come. He predicts fewer but finer children, with longer and more useful lives—They will make more out of life because they can't escape knowing better what life is and means.

* * *

A Philippine Islands election gives Manuel Quezon, dominant political figure, control of both houses of the Legislature. Opposition leaders Senator Sergio Osmena and Representative Manuel Roxas are re-elected, but Quezon claims majorities of 24 in the Senate and 14 in the House. Three more elections are ahead, leading to drawing up and ratifying a Constitution and election of the first Filipino President. The Far East will view with wonder the unfamiliar thing that now sets itself up—A Government that draws its powers from the people it governs.

* * *

Boston sees some of its newspapers play up as the biggest front-page news the fact that New England residents again have drawn prizes in the Irish sweepstakes lottery. The Irish Free State, although complaining of its poverty, is pictured as the bounteous fairy godmother which, with the aid of a drawing in Dublin and horse races in England, bestows fortunes on needy Americans. Even though this lottery traffic were not illegal in the United States, think of the harm it does in raising false hopes—The prize money the lottery pays into New England is doubtless only a fraction of the premium money it takes out

Ely Justifies His NRA Attacks; Probation System Goes on Trial; 2231 Relinquish Welfare Relief

Re-Registration of Recipients Causes Great Scampering; City Police May Have to Go Without New Patrolmen and Sergeants Asked by Mayor

The Boston Day

When Governor Ely saw President Roosevelt at Worcester a few days ago he said Massachusetts Democracy needed harmony. Today he spoke politically, seeking to bring about that harmony. His remarks were received politically.

The Governor said there is no feud between him and James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston, but that "Mr. Curley is not the strongest candidate the party could elect. The Democratic Party has several very able men to choose from."

He declared a strong candidate was essential to the best interests of the Federal Administration.

Having campaigned vigorously as the No. 1 Critic of the Administration this statement was also received politically.

Clarified the Governor: "I suspect my recent remarks against the NRA have been misconstrued as a personal attack against the Federal Administration. I am opposed to the NRA only as a permanent action. On this point I believe President Roosevelt and myself are in agreement. There is nothing in my past speeches fundamentally opposed to the Administration."

It was pointed out that Mr. Curley might run independently if he did not get the pre-primary nomination.

Said Governor Ely: "I do not think a man going into such a convention should contest the convention's choice."

Police

Picture Completed

Probationary treatment for boys came into question today with the death of Patrolman James T. Malloy, hit and killed by boy speeders racing over Charlestown's "loop" night before last. The driver of the car, Francis J. Hart, 19, has been put on probation several times. He admitted having raced 20 stolen cars in Charlestown, driving one into a post, killing two boy companions while still lame from a previous stolen car accident—driving with his crutches beside him.

Strange is the yardstick of crimin-criminality used by Hart. Arrested,

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Labor Leaders Demand Parley With President

Reject Johnson's Proposal for Preventing Steel Strike June 16

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 6—President Roosevelt was being drawn into the steel strike controversy today as union labor leaders flatly rejected Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's proposed settlement plan and insisted on an early interview with Mr. Roosevelt.

Meanwhile, the NRA chief and his chief adviser, Mr. Donald Richberg, hurried to New York to confer with officials of the American Iron and Steel Institute over possible concessions on their part which might avert the looming strike of thousands of steel workers. The failure of preliminary conciliation efforts as the scheduled day for the strike, June 16, moved nearer emphasized the continued friction on the national labor front which seems to produce a more serious labor dispute to take the place of each one settled.

The President at his regular press conference this morning, himself disavowed any active participation in the steel situation as yet, indicating that he had so far done nothing more than listen to General Johnson's analysis of the case and the latter's proposals for settling it by establishing a special labor board for the industry.

Roosevelt Remains Silent

But Mr. Roosevelt did not indicate whether he favored a use of this scheme already in operation in the automobile industry for a second time.

The first effort to achieve a settlement of the steel controversy failed when spokesmen for the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union issued a statement last night announcing their refusal to have anything to do with a steel labor board and insisting that they would accept nothing less than a conference for collective bargaining, at which they, as union leaders, would meet and confer with the steel executives. This the steel executives, as they have always in the past, flatly refuse to do.

Only hope of an escape from this seeming impasse is considered to be employment of the same device which made possible a settlement of the "Captive mine" dispute last summer. Instead of meeting face to face, which the executives refused to do, each side met alternately with the

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Things Present

If you have a young friend who is about to seize his college diploma and set out to conquer the world, have him read "The Class of 1934: Lights—Action—Camera!" in the Weekly Magazine Section. Students of international affairs will enjoy "The Mahatma on Tour," and "Peepholes in the World's Future."

There is courage aplenty and inspiration in "Adelaide Jewell: Her Story," on the Editorial Page. It was she who would always say, "Him again; Him again," when something good came her way.

"The Market Place," on the Women's Activities Page, is written by the expert who presides over the steward's department at The Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium.

The third article in the "Moments Musical" series deals with Franz Liszt. Are you passing along this Home Forum Page feature to some music teacher?

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and another of Mr. Chamberlin's articles on Russia.

Far Better Days Are Seen Coming In Century Hence

Better Families, Higher Social Life in Land of Plenty Foreseen

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 6—Challenging commentators who see civilization on the decline, Prof. William Fielding Ogburn, authority on social trends, yesterday envisaged a society 100 years from now which will be more advanced in every way, living in a land of plenty, and reaping the fruits of far greater wisdom and economy.

Speaking on the Chicago Woman's Club lecture series at A Century of Progress Exposition, Professor Ogburn picked up the new theme of the exposition by looking ahead 100 years instead of only back over the last century. He was chairman of the Hoover Committee on Social Trends and is professor of sociology at the University of Chicago.

Fewer but finer children, longer and more useful lives with greater intelligence and insight coming with advanced age, better education, greater opportunity for women to perform useful work, and at the same time a higher respect for motherhood, were among trends which Professor Ogburn anticipated.

Accompanying these, he said, should be the development of the most revolutionary inventions, which would enable mankind to snatch energy from the air instead of manufacturing it from coal and oil and which would give each individual a theoretical 1000 slaves instead of the 100 he is supposed to have by the use of present mechanical energy.

If there is sufficient atomic energy in a pound of water to drive an ocean liner across the Atlantic and back, as has been calculated, Professor Ogburn said, it is almost too much for the human imagination at the present time to picture the advances which will be made when atomic energy is even partially released.

He preferred to give most of his attention, however, to social advances, disagreeing with prognosticators who declare that the "standing room only" sign will be hanging out 100 years from now. On the other hand Professor Ogburn believes that families will prefer to have fewer children and give them better opportunities so that longer and more useful lives should result. It may not be that people will have to be 150 years old, as some students think, he said, but as they approach a longer life they will gain greatly in wisdom and understanding so that many of the world's social problems will be easier of solution.

"If children are more scarce their value will go up," he said. "Better schools and playgrounds will be provided and the only problem will be to keep from spoiling them. Children, I believe, will be sent to school at the age of three or four years, even earlier.

"With more time for themselves, I believe that many more women will work. Now one out of every eight or nine goes to work after marriage. In later years I expect one out of every three or four will do so."

On the material side Professor Ogburn viewed the future as a season of perennial plenty.

"Your grandchildren and mine," he said, "won't be hungry. There will be plenty of food. We're bringing the forests back, and 100 years from now there will be much more forest land than there is today."

Professor Ogburn discussed the possibilities of making certain kinds of food out of trees, declaring this was hardly more unreasonable than making silk stockings out of wood fiber. He viewed steam power as becoming outmoded completely, seeing all trains running by Diesel engines and speeding from coast to coast in two nights and a day.

France Yields To Compromise On Arms Plan

Revives Conference Hopes by Change in Tactics at Last Moment

Henderson Affronted

Threatened to Quit Post as President After Barthou's Undiplomatic Attacks

By Sisley Huddleston

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, June 6—A feeble flickering flame from the apparently expiring Disarmament Conference leapt up today when it was learned that the French delegation had decided after all to present a resolution, in the hope that a compromise could be effected. The plan, it was understood, would give primacy to France's thesis of security.

It was reported that negotiations had been begun with the object of bringing Germany back into the conference.

The resolution submitted by France urges that, first of all, a decision be reached on the question of security pacts. It declares that in consequence of the conference regional security agreements have been concluded the past year in several parts of Europe. It asks that the conference request its political commission to resume investigations with the aim of concluding further agreements, and to determine the relationship of such accords to the general convention.

Moreover, the resolution proposes that the political commission should supplement, if necessary, provisions adopted with reference to supervision of armaments and to study guarantees for execution of the convention.

Study of Air Forces

The air committee, it is suggested, should resume its study of the question of air forces, including internationalization of civil aviation, abolition of air bombardments and reduction of military air forces. In addition, it is proposed that a special committee should report as soon as possible on a solution of problems arising out of the manufacture and trade in arms.

Complete deadlock faced the bureau of the conference before the French modified their policy. They stood pat on security as the preliminary condition of disarmament and are opposed to making any concession to Germany to obtain the indispensable return of that country to Geneva.

What is even worse is the virulent manner of the French Foreign Minister, M. Louis Barthou, who has the unhappy knack of offending every one by his aggressive observations The other day it was Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, whom he attacked in personal terms. Now it is Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the conference, who is so hurt that he spoke of resigning, whereupon M. Barthou offered his excuses.

One member of the disarmament delegation as distinct from the security delegation expressed the general feeling when he said to the writer: "We have come to respect, even love, Mr. Henderson for his two years' work here and it is painful to see him assailed by a newcomer." Yet it is certain that M. Barthou is unconscious of the effect of his diatribes and is merely employing par-

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France's Spokesman to the World

Acme P. & A. **Louis Barthou** THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Head of Paris Arms Delegation at Geneva Shown as He Talked to the United States at Opening of Lafayette Centenary.

Alabama Reaping Big Haul Through Obscure Tax Law

State Officials Ferreting Out Property Hitherto Unassessed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Through the workings of a law passed more than 10 years ago but seldom applied, Alabama is reaping the benefits of taxes on millions of dollars worth of property that previously had escaped its just share of the burden.

In 1923 the Legislature passed a law empowering the state tax commissioner to appoint a deputy to ferret out and assess escaped property. The law was not employed to its fullest extent until shortly after the beginning of the present administration in 1931.

While no forecast would be made by Mr. P. H. Harris, the deputy appointed by Tax Commissioner S. R. Butler, as to the amount of escaped property that already has been assessed, Mr. Harris has at his fingertips numerous instances in which property valued at many thousands of dollars previously untaxed will in the future pay its share of the running expenses of the State, its subdivisions and its schools.

It was estimated that approximately $500,000 of escaped property has been uncovered in Montgomery County alone, much of it in stocks and bonds, merchandise and fixtures, and a smaller amount in personal property. Mr. Harris found one wholesale firm that had been in business for three years and had never made an assessment because it "had not been asked to do so."

Mr. Harris expressed the opinion that Alabama's tax laws are partly responsible for the fact that so much property escapes taxation.

The law under which Mr. Harris operates has been attacked by the Montgomery Bar Association as the "iniquitous moiety system."

Southern Women Win Honors In Politics and Diplomacy Along With Arts and Trade

Overcome Tradition and Prejudice in Quiet Rise in Affairs Outside the Home—Virginia Contributes Full Share to Record of Attainments

Southern Business and Professional Women
First of Four Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After a month in eight southern states I am wondering if anyone ever will be able to tell the whole story of the progress of southern business and professional women. They have been handicapped by tradition and prejudice to a greater degree than any other women on the American continent.

Yet out of the South came the first woman to sit in the United States Senate, Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton, who represented Georgia there for one day; the first woman to be elected to the United States Senate, Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway, who hails from Arkansas; and the first woman to be named United States minister to a foreign country, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, who votes from Florida and is now Minister Owen in Denmark.

Nor are southern women new in the fields of business and industry. When the National Federation of Business and Professional Women sponsored a contest a few years ago to honor women who had been longest at work, one of the entrants was Mary Eleanor McGuire of Oxford, Miss., who began to make hats in 1865 and who in spite of her 83 years was said to be "on time every morning and never misses her work."

The roll of southern women includes women legislators, women judges, women bankers, women fliers, women in all fields of commerce and industry, as well as women who have distinguished themselves in that eminently respectable and ladylike field of literature, and the homely and wholesome arts and handicraft, and jelly and pickle making on a wholesale scale.

But to the world at large as well as to southern men, southern women still suggest moonlight, white-pillared porches, and jasmine, rather than careers, achievements and work.

For many years I have had a theory, a theory which has withstood much scoffing, both north and south. Today after spending four

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Native and English Equality Promoted By South Africans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

CAPE TOWN, June 6—"Development of a predominant sense of South African national unity based on equality of African-speaking and English-speaking sections" was declared here to be the primary object of the new Fusion Party.

Terms of the proposal have just been issued by Gen. Jan. C. Smuts and Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, leaders of the South African and Nationalist Parties, now joined into a single party, thus ending a 10-year feud between the main political forces of the country.

The Fusion Party takes as a starting point seven points of coöperation between South African and Nationalist Parties, such as maintenance of the existing relationship between the South African Union and the British Commonwealth of Nations, which is reaffirmed; unitary basis of constitution; linguistic rights, agricultural policy and native policy. The last named recognizes the natives as "a permanent portion of the population of South Africa under the Christian trusteeship of the European race."

At the same time as fusion terms are announced comes a statement from the minority section of the Nationalist Party in which are laid down their terms for fusion. The terms—described as being "in opposition to General Hertzog's program"—provide among other things "maintenance of the development of purely South African nationalism and assurance that loyalty to the Crown is voluntary on our side and may be renounced whenever the South African nation so desires.

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH THE GREAT

Meet the real "T. R.," Bernard Shaw, Mark Twain, Maurice Hewlett, Auguste Rodin, Eugene Field, Henry James, and other equally famous men in

"Celebrities Off Parade"

By WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT
(himself a celebrity)

During the Next 20 Thursdays
ON THE EDITORIAL PAGE

Becoming a Communist Is Not Easy

Road Is Steep and Rocky—Children of Well-Born Are Not Eligible—Religion Is Tabu—Soviet Lays Down Iron Rules With Stalin in Complete Control

'Russia—Without Benefit of Censor'

Eighth of 18 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

After ten years as staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in Russia, Mr. Chamberlin has left Moscow to become the Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East.*

Technically, the Soviet régime is a government of Soviets, which are local and provincial councils, theoretically elected on a basis of open voting by all citizens who possess the franchise.

Actually, it is a dictatorship of the Communist Party, which, according to the latest official figures, now numbers 1,872,488 full-fledged members and 935,298 candidates, or applicants for membership who are on probation. No other political party or organization of any kind is tolerated; and therefore elections to the Soviets, which take place at irregular intervals, follow a tame and cut-and-dried course.

The workers and employees of a factory or office gather; a local Communist Party organizer delivers a speech on internal and international problems; the list of candidates which has been worked out by the Communist local branch organization is read and accepted without question. While the Soviets possess certain executive functions, they are always under strict party control.

If the president of a village Soviet, for instance, should fail to turn in the required quota of grain, he would be summarily deposed and his successor might even be appointed without the formality of consulting the peasant "electors."

The foreign visitor sometimes asks: How can a political party with less than 3,000,000 members and candidates rule a country with a population of over 160,000,000?

A large part of the answer to this question is to be found in the technique of government by a combination of terrorism and propaganda which is outlined in two preceding articles. Moreover, the organized Communist strength is not fairly measured by the figures of party membership. There are about 4,500,000 Young Communists, youths between the ages of 14 and 23, to say nothing of almost 6,000,000 Young Pioneers, children of still younger age.

Moreover, the fact that less than 2 per cent of the Soviet population is enrolled in the party is, in large measure, a matter of deliberate choice on the part of the party leadership. Admittance to the Communist Party is not to be had for the asking. Entrance requirements are strict; failure to comply with the requirements of party discipline carries with it the menace of expulsion.

How does the party choose and sift its members? The first thing to be considered is the social class to which the applicant for admission belongs. Under the new party constitution, which has just been adopted, applicants for party membership are divided into four categories, as follows:

(1) Industrial workers with a labor record of at least five years; (2) industrial workers with a labor record of less than five years, agricultural laborers, Red Army soldiers, if their parents are workers or collective farm peasants; (3) collective farmers, members of handicraft coöperatives and elementary school teachers; (4) all other employees, including professional men, intellectual workers, office employees, etc.

Conditions of admission as regards the number of recommendations from party members and length of probation, are easiest for the first category and become progressively harder up to the fourth. The party ideal is to insure a predominance of manual workers in its ranks.

Much of the secret of the success of the Communists in seizing and holding power is to be found in the

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G.O.P. Demands Free Business Under Control

Party Denounces Trend to Federal Absorption of Industry

Felicitate Hoover

Henry P. Fletcher Expected to Be National Chairman—Factions Are United

The election of Mr. Henry P. Fletcher of Pennsylvania as chairman of the Republican National Committee was predicted today at Chicago.

The committee sent a telegram to former President Hoover eulogizing him for his service to the Party and wishing him continued happiness and prosperity.

Then they got down to business.

The platform declares against government absorption of business.

It also stands for personal initiative and the competitive system.

But it declares just as emphatically for federal control of competition.

In Washington the Democrats kept a keen eye on Chicago for what attitude the Republican committee might take on the New Deal.

The Administration feels satisfied with its progress but keeps an eye peeled for eventualities just the same.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 6—The dominant conservatism of the Republican Party has been emphasized in the initial trends of the Republican National Committee, meeting here to elect a new national chairman.

Incidentally, the party's national deficit was wiped out yesterday. Pledges were given by National Committeemen sufficient to clean up the outstanding $203,000 and leave a small working balance.

The most conspicuous indication of conservatism was the selection of Mr. Charles D. Hilles of New York as chairman of the committee to write a new declaration of Republican policy. Mr. Hilles is well known as a conservative.

At the same time the National Committee has evidenced its desire to hear all points of Republican view. It placed on its policy committee Mr. Mark L. Requa, committeeman from California, and friend of President Hoover. It named a silver man in Mr. Ernest Bamberger of Utah. The committee also gave a hearing yesterday to young Republicans of liberal view and applauded all but the most radical, a speaker from Minnesota.

Yet there is no marked division within the Republican National Committee on lines of conservatism and radicalism, party workers point out, because the committee is so predominantly conservative. There is no element within it of the type of Senator Borah, Senator Norris, etc.

Liberal but Not Radical

Some serious que[illegible]ng of the National Committee [illegible]n from younger and importa[illegible]ctors in Republican politics, which regard themselves as more liberal, but not radical. These are apprehensive lest the party be committed to a national policy which will be reactionary, and so will play into the hands of President Roosevelt as leader of the liberals.

Party control, it is argued by such younger forces, is held by older workers elected to the committee for the most part in 1928 or before, previous to the great changes in public thought of the past few years.

A reply made by friends of the National Committee is that naturally it is composed of tried, and long-time party workers, and so far as time of choice goes, the composition of the Democratic National Committee parallels that of the Republican.

The Democratic Party was carried beyond traditional Democratic doc-

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Colombia to Foster Friendly Relations

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 6 (By U. P.)—Colombia stands committed to a policy of continental solidarity, aiming to further harmonious relations by cultivating the good will of all her neighbors.

President-elect Lopez at a banquet to Señor Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, President-elect of Ecuador, declared his government to be inaugurated Aug. 7 will pursue this policy, and that the nations which once formed Greater Colombia must extend their good relations to all neighboring countries so that all may sit as equals.

A recently concluded Leticia accord with Peru assured the coöperation of the two peoples, he said last night, and the conference at Rio de Janeiro enabled both nations to appreciate the qualities of the other, and to increase respect for Brazil. Señor Lopez reiterated his hope that Peru and Columbia might use their new peace to offer their good offices in the Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay, for such an opportunity might not come again, he warned.

Navy Gets 40-Inch Telescope

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The United States Navy has a new 40-inch telescope to pry into the secrets of the heavens. It is expected to make astronomical measurements correct to one-ten thousandths of an inch.

Control of Stock Securities Comes as Congress Abandons Tariff-Making Prerogatives

President Signs Stock Exchange Bill but Defers Board Appointments—Corporations Await Signal to File Reorganization Papers

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 6—President Roosevelt signed the stock exchange regulation bill today and thus put security selling in the United States under government supervision for the first time in history. He will not, however, appoint members of the commission to exercise supervision until after Congress adjourns.

This milestone in American legislative and financial evolution was one of a flock of other milestones which dot the Washington roadside this week. Tomorrow the Chief Executive will sign the Corporate Reorganization Bill, at 12 noon sharp—the exact minute is as important as in an Oklahoma land rush, because many companies are waiting to file reorganization papers instantly, and the President is anxious none shall have priority.

He also has for signature, due very shortly, the Tariff Authority Bill, the product of a year's plugging by Mr. Cordell Hull, indomitable Secretary of State. This opens up the possibility of reciprocal treaties, not requiring ratification by the Senate, with the best customers of the United States. No more drastic change has ever come into the legislative picture than this transfer of Congress's most jealously guarded prerogative, the tariff-making power.

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Approach to Geneva: But these are not the only milestones. Today Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, majority leader, introduced a resolution providing for American membership in the International Labor Organization. The ILO is materially closer to the League of Nations than is the World Court. Its existence is provided in the Treaty of Versailles and referred to in its Covenant of the League, its finances come from league members, its seat is a quarter-of-a-mile down the hill from the new League buildings on the shore of Lake Leman!

But membership in the two organizations is not necessarily identical, although all League members also belong to the ILO. For several years the Washington Department of Labor has been finding more and more useful contacts with the Geneva organization. This year and last, special delegates have gone to the annual ILO conference, which corresponds to the yearly assembly of the League.

Times have changed since 1931, when American delegates arrived in Geneva to attend the conference and were summarily yanked out of town (to the adjacent eminence of Mt. Saleve) upon last minute cabled instructions from Washington. The delegates could watch the conference through a telescope—and did keep in close touch by telephone.

The Roosevelt Administration, however, under the impulsion of Miss Frances E. Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has actually plucked up its courage to join the ILO. Little opposition in the Senate exists in advance and it is quite likely that membership will be authorized with no flurry at all.

The ILO is fundamentally nonpolitical. Its purpose is to improve the conditions of labor the world over and its central office has vast and invaluable statistics and is constantly following all phases of labor activity. The first director was M. Albert Thomas, the distinguished French Socialist. The present director is Mr. Harold Butler, an able British ex-civil servant who has often traveled and studied in the United States.

The ILO's chief job has been to push the international 48-hour convention, to which the United States adheres. All its efforts tend to force upward labor standards, hours and wages, in lower standard countries, and thus it could be an enormous aid to the NRA in equalizing the effects of foreign competition.

The resolution introduced by Senator Robinson specifically provides that membership shall not involve the United States in obligation under the League Covenant. It declares that progress toward solution of problems of international cooperation can only be made through international action, and that failure of a nation to establish humane labor conditions was an obstacle in the way of other countries.

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War Debts Action Urged: With apparently about as much chance of passage as a snowball has in a Washington summer, Senator Millard E. Tydings (D.), Maryland, an able young liberal, today introduced a resolution into the Senate directing President Roosevelt to negotiate for a final, lump sum settlement of war debts.

The resolution urges the President to take into consideration: The ability of each debtor nation to pay the sums due in gold; in goods and services; the amount of actual gold money transferred from the United States to each debtor nation; the mount of money borrowed from the United States which was spent in the United States for war supplies after April 16, 1917; the losses on land and sea and in air of each nation during the war.

The resolution also directs the President to submit to Congress the results of these negotiations, for final approval or disapproval.

Senator Tydings has long been a war-debts revisionist, but his views have been snowed under in the Senate. He is almost alone in his views. The terms of the resolution are of course cogent, and may give a talking point to leaders who through the coming by-elections strive to inject elements of realism into the debts impasse.

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Disarmament Formula: Senator Tydings also introduced a resolution intending to make possible world limitation of armaments. He would direct the President to negotiate limitation on a peace-time scale, with the number of soldiers, planes and ships to be maintained by any country to be based upon its population, in units of 500,000. The amount of armament would be in descending ratio in each succeeding 500,000 unit.

Apparently, therefore, China would be allowed the largest armed forces, with India and Soviet Russia following along. The United States would come next, and so on down the list. France would be permitted not much more than half Germany's strength.

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The Tariff Bill: Congress completed action on the Administration's reciprocal tariff bill in the shortest time it has ever taken for the national Legislature to dispose of sweeping changes in the basic tariff laws. Instead of the years it usually takes to remake tariff law, a few weeks has sufficed for the abandonment by Congress of its control over the tariffs and the delegation of its authority to the Executive.

As soon as Speaker Rainey and Vice-President Garner have signed the bill it will go to the White House where the final signature will enact into law the most sweeping change in national tariff policy ever attempted. The final hurdle was passed when the House accepted Senate amendments. The Senate changes were mostly minor, consisting of amendments limiting reciprocal trade agreements to three years and providing for advance notice to industries when duties are to be changed by executive order.

Under the bill the President may raise or lower duties 50 per cent for trade bargaining purposes. Thus the tariff became the agent of national policy instead of the football of politics. The final House vote was 154 to 53 in favor of accepting the Senate changes.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bread and jam and ships and men: There was only one cloud on Secretary Claude A. Swanson's horizon at the New York naval review, he announced today. It was that "some of the smaller craft were kept from the review because of lack of man power." He said the question of adequate personnel was one of the most pressing before the navy, with the ships operating at only about 85 per cent of their complement. The enlisted strength is 82,500 men.

At the same time, the secretary announced approval of a new $90,000,000 building program. The program is a part of the general Vinson bill objective.

Thus, instead of taking some of its budget to enlist more personnel—to remedy the secretary's complaint of too few men, as well as relieve the nation's unemployment problem directly—the navy goes on building ships which in turn will require still more men.

It was only two or three years ago that the Navy was complaining of too few ships for its enlisted personnel.

Apparently admirals have as much difficulty making ships and men come out even as the familiar small boy has with his helpings of bread and jam.

♪ ♪ ♪

Darrow and the Dove of Peace: Two weeks ago Clarence Darrow and General Johnson were hurling verbal brickbats at each other across the NRA battlefield at a new record rate. The row was characterized by unprecedented bitterness in intergovernmental affairs. Today there were rumors that a treaty of brotherly love had been signed, and that within another two weeks the two famed experts in abusive language will be as warm pals as they were heated enemies. It seems incredible, considering the character of the reports which the two gentlemen hurled at each other.

Members of the Darrow Committee let it be known that its chairman will submit a second report to Mr. Roosevelt in a few days. When that is done these members of the board believe their functions should cease. And—what is more even sensational—they believe its functions should be taken over by a permanent adjunct to the NRA. They say the "little man must have his wailing wall," but they are in perfect agreement with General Johnson to set up this wailing wall inside of the confines of the NRA which they not long ago denounced as a den of wolves where the little fellow was nothing but a helpless lamb. Manifestly there must be some new understanding between the Chicago lawyer and the ex-cavalry officer.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sportsmanship Triumphant: "Mac"—President Roosevelt's appointment secretary, Mr. Marvin H. MacIntyre—today received the following perplexing telegram: "Just received telegram from friend on Yale varsity who says that David Livingston rowing No. 4 on junior varsity cannot go to New London to race against Harvard because of ROTC engineering camp. Apparently no Senators have been able to excuse him and they wish father to intervene as soon as possible if anything can be done."

The individual who did not presume to address the President was Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr.

He doesn't row for Yale, but for Harvard—where he is on the freshman crew. Young Franklin's political sagacity was notable in the phrase indicating that senatorial avenues had already been exhausted!

Another secretary, Mr. Stephen T. Early, immediately got in touch with the War Department and had Livingston excused from camp long enough to permit him to row against Harvard.

And Franklin D. Roosevelt Sr. read the telegram proudly to his press conference!

The Age Old Question

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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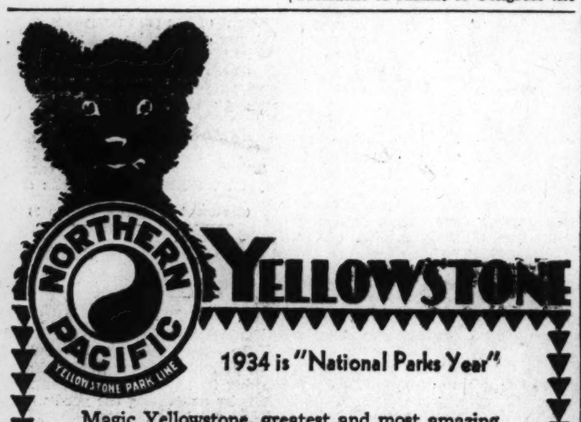

YELLOWSTONE
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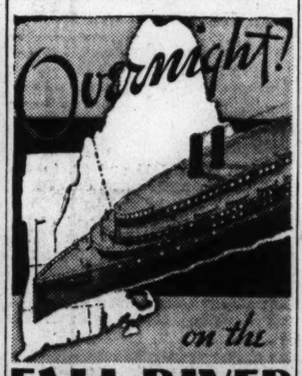

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NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

Byrd's Antarctic Cows Are Contented Despite Lack of Sun and Lush Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 6—The three traveled dairy matrons with the Byrd Antarctic Expedition are doing very nicely, thank you!

Contentedly chewing their cuds in their special barn, despite lack of green pastures, the three Guernsey cows are quietly turning out the milk supply for the expedition. According to word recently received via radio at the American Guernsey Cattle Club headquarters at Peterborough, N. H., sun lamps and baled hay are combining to keep the bovine aristocrats well contented.

Cared for by two barnsmen, two Manx cats, and a black Huskie, the three cows, and "Iceberg," the calf born to "Klondike" just shy of the Antarctic, stand on stalls raised three feet above the floor of the building, so that the cold will not nip their legs.

Leaving Boston when it was cold, last fall, the travelers crossed the equator, then went to the antarctic where a tremendous cold welcomed them. As they left the ship, a snowstorm blew down and they had to spend a night under a tarpaulin at Pressure Ridge Camp. Their passage from the temporary camp to Little America was so wintry that the ship's carpenter made them a set of canvas overalls and a canvas overcoat to sport in their travels over ice and snow. On arrival at Little America they spent several weeks in a tent, waiting for the barn to be completed.

Now while the temperature flirts with the 70-below mark, and the darkness outside is broken only occasionally by moonlight, that familiar sound of early New England mornings—soft milk spurting into filling milk pails—is heard here 2500 miles from the nearest milk dealer.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Thundershowers and considerably cooler late this afternoon or early tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and cooler; moderate southwest, shifting to northwesterly winds, possibly with squalls.

Maine: Cloudy and much cooler in the southeast coast tonight; Thursday fair; cooler in south portion.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Cloudy and much cooler tonight; Thursday fair and cooler in the south and central portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and much cooler tonight, preceded by showers this afternoon or tonight; Thursday fair and cooler.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to shifting northwest winds late this afternoon or early tonight, and generally fair weather tonight and Thursday, probably preceded by squalls this afternoon or early tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	86	New Orleans	76	88
Bermuda	80	84	New York	72	82
Chicago	66	92	Norfolk, Va.	74	88
Denver	60	88	Philadelphia	74	84
Helena, Mont.	52	62	St. Louis	74	86
Jacksonville	76	88	St. Paul	54	86
Kansas City	80	100	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	54	66	Washington	74	86
Miami, Fla.	76	78			

A—9 a. m. June 6.
B—Maximum June 5.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 7:31 p. m., Thursday 8:19 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:48 p. m.

English Miners Get Jobs In Sugar Beet Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—An experiment in the transfer of jobless miners from colliery areas of Durham was recently started, when nearly 50 young men from Willington left local coal-fields for the sugar beet fields of Norfolk.

In conjunction with Captain Keith, of Humshaugh, Northumberland, who has a sugar beet estate at Swaffham, Norfolk, the scheme has been sponsored by the Ministry of Labor. If these young men prove their adaptability it is expected that many more jobless miners will be provided with the opportunity of employment.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Motorist-Criminals

Without opposition the Senate today passed a bill eliminating from criminal court action all persons summoned by the police for minor highway law infractions. Similar action is expected in the House. Under the present law anyone who gets a police tag and goes to court is a criminal.

The Beacon Hill reporter recently canvassed 25 average members of a Boston business firm finding that all except two were listed in Massachusetts as "criminals." The 23 had been summoned to court and paid fines for highway infractions of small consequence. On this basis, practically one-third of the State's population are criminal.

♪ ♪ ♪

Going After Them

Nearly 200 inspectors of the Registry of Motor Vehicles will camp on all major street intersections and other strategic points every Saturday and Sunday hereafter through the summer to curb motor law violation. These are not "traps" the registrar stated today, but precautions are necessary to halt the daily slaughter on the road. Drastic action will be taken against offenders.

♪ ♪ ♪

Last week, the Legislature voted to pay $75 to a man whose motorcar was damaged in a head-on collision with a deer—one of the State's wards. Today the legislators voted to pay $3892 to Mr. Pattison of Cohasset for some lobster destroyed in Cohasset Harbor when fresh water was let into the harbor as a result of a state reclamation project. Governor Ely vetoed a similar bill last year. In both cases the Legislature overrode the Governor.

♪ ♪ ♪

Banks Like State Bonds

State officials are today unloading $3,000,000 worth of state bonds on a New York syndicate of bankers at the lowest rate of interest ever accepted by bankers dealing with the Commonwealth. Not only did the bankers agree to take 2 per cent, they paid the State a bonus of $9690 for permitting them to buy the bonds in competition with 40 other competing firms. That just about puts Massachusetts' credit on a par with that of the Federal Government. Funds will be used for emergency public works.

♪ ♪ ♪

No Corruption Found?

No evidence of collusion or corruption in land damage awards made in connection with the development of the Swift and Ware River water supply projects was reported yesterday to the Legislature by the State Administration Committee. But it recommends that $25,000,000 of the $37,000,000 yet to be expended on this project be held up until the Metropolitan Water Commission obtains further approval of the way in which it proposes to dispense this fund. Expenditures have already reached $28,500,000.

The committee reported against a proposed general investigation of the administration of this project.

♪ ♪ ♪

Warren Gets Funny

That $9500-a-year third probate judgeship bill to which allusion was made a couple of weeks ago in this column went forward to be engrossed in the Senate yesterday under a barrage of humorous criticism laid down by Senator Charles C. Warren of Arlington.

The Arlington Senator reminded the Senate that this bill was being urged for passage with all the power of the Governor's office behind it. He said it was common knowledge that the Governor wanted to have the measure passed while he is in the Chief Executive's office, so that he can name Frederick C. Dillon, Commissioner of Correction, to the position. The Senator insisted that there is no necessity for the additional judgeship and that it was simply establishing a position paying $9500 with the business of that court decreasing every day.

♪ ♪ ♪

Nearer

A compulsory unemployment reserves law is nearer adoption today in Massachusetts through a favorable report on such a bill by the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday. An amendment provides such a law shall not go into operation here until the other 47 states adopt a like law.

Another reservation is that before being effective here the Federal Government shall enact legislation requiring nation-wide unemployment reserves or insurance, similar to the Wagner-Smith bill now before Congress.

A third amendment provides that the Federal Government must recognize this state legislation as in lieu of federal enactment and not in addition to it.

The bill would require employers of 10 or more workers to contribute 2 per cent of their payroll to an unemployment fund until $50 per employee had been set aside and, after that, 1 per cent until $75 had been reached.

♪ ♪ ♪

After a debate in which some pretty hot shots were exchanged among the members over the bill changing the Public Utilities Commission from a Governor-appointed body to one elected by the people, the House of Representatives defeated the measure by a vote of 77 to 51. When a roll call was demanded the vote rejecting the change in choosing utilities commissioners stood 116 to 95.

♪ ♪ ♪

Other Queries

Despite denials the rumor that Mr. Hurley will make the nominating speech for Former Mayor Curley still persists. Curley men at City Hall declare that Hurley is more a Curley man than an Ely man and despite what went on at the conference between Hurley and Ely yesterday, Hurley will make the nominating speech on the third ballot at Worcester.

♪ ♪ ♪

The James Roosevelt faction is reported as strongly behind Mayor Curley. It is understood that James Roosevelt and his right hand man, Michael J. Ward of Roxbury, are lining up delegates in favor of Curley. Today Mr. Ward was in further conference with Mr. Curley and several city councilors. He is openly advocating the nomination of the former Mayor.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Draft

Without doubt the course Governor Ely is to take in the coming Democratic pre-primary convention is still open to reasonable speculation. With James M. Curley taking the course he is, a real Democratic split is threatened and Governor Ely knows this to be true.

That the Ely retirement before the convention is not taken as final by many Democrats who see the rocks ahead in the course the party is headed toward now is evidenced by the announcement that Paul J. Keefe of Boston, Governor Ely's campaign manager in 1932 and a delegate to the coming pre-primary of the Democrats pledged to the Governor for a third term, is to open Ely-for-Governor headquarters at the Hotel Bancroft in Worcester.

♪ ♪ ♪

All Guessing

Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer and candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, has become wonderfully important and attractive to Governor Ely and others since the story passed the rounds that Mr. Curley and Mr. Hurley had made a compromise compact agreeable to both. The story said that Mr. Curley was to have Mr. Hurley's support for Governor. Mr. Hurley was to pull out of the lists and stay state treasurer with Mr. Curley's cohorts behind him in Worcester.

Then yesterday the Governor wooed a half-hour visit from the treasurer and afterward Gen. Charles H. Cole's name was touted as an Ely favorite.

The truth is Mr. Curley's got all the Democrats guessing.

Ocean Cable Parted By Nantucket Wreck

HALIFAX, N. S., June 6 (AP)—When the Nantucket Lightship sank after being rammed by the White Star liner Olympic last month her shattered hull ripped through one of the important ocean cables.

The Western Union cable ship, Cyrus Field, out of Halifax, is now on her way to the scene of the accident to make repairs.

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I	T		W	A	R		P	S				
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H	U	N	T		F	O	R	E				
T	R	Y		M		D	E	C				
E	S		P	A	U		S	T				
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Ely Justifies His NRA Attacks; Probation System Goes on Trial; 2231 Relinquish Welfare Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

sobbed, "I feel no better than a sneak thief, now that I have killed a man."

* * *

An outstanding weakness in Massachusetts criminal law is the fact that taking an automobile without authority is not a felony.

Said Police Commissioner Hultman last night "Such tragedies . . . can be largely controlled if the law makes it a felony to take an automobile without authority. Until such time . . . criminals and hoodlums will continue to endanger . . innocent people without fear of pusishment.

"Due to the peculiar workings of the present law . . . stealing . . . an automobile is generally construed as merely 'taking an automobile without authority' . . . because in order to prove one guilty of stealing . . it must be proved that there was an attempt to deprive the owner of his property permanently."

Some 10,000 cars are stolen each year in Massachusetts. Many of these stealings are made easy because careless owners leave their keys in the cars. The car taken by Hart was left ready to run.

* * *

Hart and his companion, James D. Taylor, were held without bail today charged with first degree murder. Other charges included larceny and motor law violations.

* * *

With boys with distorted criminal codes freed on probation, police restricted in pursuit of stolen cars, the law preventing those who steal cars from being charged with felony, the picture of the killing of Officer Malloy was rounded out by Boston police today.

City Affairs

Scampering Mice

Mice run quickly when the lights come on. Today saw 2231 less welfare aid recipients on the Boston list, people who had dropped completely out of sight since the beginning of the welfare drive May 5.

Thus Boston today could see for the first time in years a reduction in a welfare list which has only increased steadily during the past few years until it had reached a total of 32,036 cases. Today that number was down to 29,805.

* * *

The tide had turned in Boston welfare costs which had caused distressed economy groups to protest, city councilors to thump tables and mayors to groan. But Mr. James A. McMurry, new chairman of the Overseers of the Public Welfare could look ahead for more scampering mice.

Re-registration of welfare recipients starts Monday. The decentralized system of supervision also goes into effect then. Today city councilors looked for further wholesale stampeding of "welfare fakers and racketeers."

The desertions to date promise a $1,100,000 saving over last year's $14,000,000 welfare cost.

* * *

Police Bugaboos

Bugaboos of payless pay days, an undermanned police force, and padlocked police cars were paraded before the City Council Committee on Appropriations yesterday. The police budget for 1934 was being considered.

Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman sent a message saying Mayor Mansfield has clipped his budget so closely that the $5,008,000 left will not be sufficient to meet pay-roll costs at the end of the year. Unless the $581,671 snipped off is restored, the commissioner reported, police cars may nave to remain in the garage, the harbor police may have to be eliminated temporarily, he will have to go without the 100 new patrolmen and 11 sergeants he needs.

* * *

Toll Trimming

East Boston automobile-owning residents stepped on their starters with more assurance this morning as news came that toll rates for passenger cars in the East Boston Vehicular Tunnel will be lower than those originally proposed.

Plans considered call for 60-trip tickets at a much lower price than the proposed 25-cent passenger car rate, as well as lower rates during light traffic periods.

East Boston citizens wanted the tunnel toll free. They will probably have to "split the difference."

The rate question must be decided and the prices approved by the State Department of Public Utilities before the tunnel opening, scheduled for two weeks from now.

Gambling

Government Deduction

Boston, like many other American cities, has been inundated with tickets for the Irish sweepstakes, a horse-race betting event held abroad which gains prestige partly because some of the money taken goes to hospitals.

Practically all these tickets are sent by mail. The postal laws are specific about forbidding the sending of lottery tickets or other "chance" material through the mails. The postal authorities are ordered to watch the mails carefully when the sweepstakes are running. But it is almost impossible to spot tickets in the millions of letters handled.

But while the sweepstakes winnings were making headlines and the thousands of losers were looking at the few "easy money" getters today, the Government, even if it could not catch tickets in transit, was getting ready to corral some of the winnings. The Collector of Internal Revenue today said that of the $308,000 in prizes won by New Englanders, the Government will collect $91,000 in taxes.

A lesser race which sells many tickets in New England is the Canadian Sweepstake. Of $65,000 just won by New Englanders in this event, the Government will claim $6572.

Coöperative Banks

Federal Aid Not Needed

With coöperative banks bogged down after four years' depression homebuilding was almost at a standstill a few months ago. Home repairs were put off until many homes were in a pathetic condition. Thus the banks' collateral was running down, adding to their troubles.

Then the Sharon Coöperative Bank lifted its head, decided to step on the starter and see what happened. To its surprise, the mud had dried out. Up out of its hole slowly started the bogged vehicle. Today the Sharon lead is being followed by the other banks in the state. Many a bank-starter is whirring, many a bogged bank finding lots of business right at its door.

* * *

The Sharon plan was to encourage coöperative home owners who had taken the burden of the depression with courage and had kept up their payments. These were given A-1 ratings. Then they were offered up to $1000 to repair their homes.

Today anyone wanting plumbers, carpenters or other workmen in Sharon have to be satisfied with going on a waiting list.

* * *

Today Mr. Raymond P. Harold, president of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League, points to the Sharon bank as inspiration to other member banks. Points in the latest Harold statement:

The Administration's insistence upon the immediate adoption of the national housing program may be all right for some parts of the country, but not for Massachusetts.

Here there are abundant means available to finance all needed new housing and repairs.

The banks are keeping the promise made two months ago of willingness to lend $20,000,000 to home owners.

In May alone $1,580,000 in new loans was made, 60 per cent increase over May, 1933.

Liquor

Settlement Protest

Liquor does not mix with settlement work and rehabilitation of wayward men. The Boston Licensing Board decided thus when they refused licenses for taverns near the Little House, a South Boston settlement house, and the Morgan Memorial. The license applicant did not agree, and appealed to the state alcoholic beverages control commission. Today the commission heard the cases.

Arrayed against the petitioner for a tavern opposite the Little House were officials and directors of the settlement house as well as parents. They argued:

1. A tavern close by would hamper their effort to mold the characters of hundreds of youngsters.
2. A tavern would be a temptation to boys congregating near the premises.
3. Between 600 and 700 men, women and children use the settlement house each week.

Women of the South Achieve Fame in Diversified Fields

Underwood

Six of Those on Roll of Honor

Left—Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, President of National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Upper, Left to Right—Cornelia S. Adair, Past President of N. E. A.; Mrs. J. W. Booker Sr., Member of Virginia House of Delegates; Dr. Orie Latham Hatcher, President of Southern Women's Educational Alliance. Center—Mrs. Eudora Ramsay Richardson, Field Representative of Clubs. Lower Right—Ellen Glasgow, Author.

Southern Women Achieve Honors

(Continued from Page 1)

weeks visiting southern business and professional women I am certain that my theory is right, that for many years southern women have done much more of the work of the world than they have received credit for doing.

My theory is that they have given capable, efficient, and important service, but that they themselves have chosen to disturb the pattern of business as little as possible. Their men like to think of them as in crinolines, exquisite and lovely and well-cared for. Therefore they will keep their smocks out of sight, along with the smudges of toil, the stress of business, and the struggle of the day.

Shared in Notable Invention

In fact, I think that the place of southern women in the work-a-day world is symbolized by the story of the invention of the cotton gin. In history Eli Whitney has been given the credit for that achievement. But now it appears that Eli Whitney was an employee of Catherine Littlefield Greene, who took up the management of a Georgia plantation after the passing of her husband, Gen. Nathanael Greene. She decided that it was possible to devise a machine to separate cotton seeds from cotton fiber, she suggested the idea to Mr. Whitney, and gave him support in both money and encouragement. The fact that she shared in the royalties from the invention is proof that some measure of the responsibility for the invention was hers.

One could almost imagine Catherine Littlefield Greene, in her southern drawl, saying to a neighbor, "What does it matter who made the gin. And it would bother Cousin Lily Sue—or Cousin Daingerfield—or the children—to think that I had such a bother over the cotton. Let's talk about dahlias. I hear yours are wonderful this year."

Even before the days of Mrs. Greene southern women were at work. Clementine Reid started the Virginia Gazette of Williamsburg in 1772, her paper being the first to print the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Elizabeth Timothee established the Gazette of Charleston, S. C., a year later, Anna Timothee reviving it after the Revolution and being the third woman to serve as printer to the state.

"Mother of Presidents"

It would be logical to begin with Virginia, "the Mother of Presidents," in a tour of southern business and professional women, since Virginia is the home of the president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, a "four-job woman," combining with home and the motherhood of twins, presidency of a letter-writing company, and an active part in many of the philanthropic and civic institutions of Richmond.

Mrs. Bowman's career is typical of that of many southern women in that she had no training for business. During the World War she established a record for selling Liberty bonds and war savings stamps, so that she was offered the opportunity to establish a woman's department in a bank. A business of her own was the next step and her horizons have been widening as her enterprise and initiative have been proven.

Richmond is the home of Cornelia S. Adair, the first classroom teacher to become president of the National Education Association, and of another distinguished educator, Dr. Orie Latham Hatcher, whose unusual service as president of the Southern Women's Educational Alliance has brought educational opportunity to many a rural boy and girl.

In Richmond live a number of writers, among them Ellen Glasgow, Eudora Ramsay Richardson, another writer, who has been a frequent contributor to leading magazines, discussed the progress of southern women with me in these words, "Women in the South have progressed far more in the arts than in business. Perhaps our natural inclinations and our training are responsible for our not entering commercial fields in large numbers.

"But the depression has wrought a great change. Whereas married women took for granted economic independence a few years ago, they have come to see that it is far better to rely on one's self than wholly upon a husband. To be specific, my own suburb is made up largely of bankers, brokers, and real estate people, who have been affected by hard times. As a result women have gone to work, and have acquired a new philosophy and much education. They are rearing their daughters with the idea of preparing them for careers and for continuing to be economically independent even after marriage.

"There is no use fooling ourselves, women are only on the outer edge of business. But I think they are realizing that their future lies in uncharted fields. Where women have had the courage to branch out for themselves, they are doing remarkably well. I have in mind a southern bookshop which publishers tell me is the best in the country. It is run by two women as no bookshop ever was run, as a kind of salon, with authors' receptions. Those women have capitalized their charm in a perfectly legitimate way. My conclusion is that southern women are learning to use their resources and the future is brighter for them than it was a few years ago.

"I am glad that southern women are not much in big business, for I think that big business must go. Because of their failure to participate in it, women are in a strategic position to attack it, tear it down, and help build a new order in which we shall have a better chance. Certainly southern women are thinking more clearly and the next generation of girls will reap the harvest."

School-Teacher and Legislator

Virginia has had few women in its House of Delegates, which is the State Legislature, but one of these, Mrs. J. W. Booker of Martinsville, had been a school-teacher for 25 years with such signal success that on her retirement she was given a life pension. Great-grandchildren watched the election and reëlection of Mrs. Booker to the Legislature.

She herself says that the inability of her father to grasp changed conditions after his large number of slaves were freed inspired her to fight her own battles and to learn how to make her own position, socially and economically.

Portsmouth, Va., has a woman deputy clerk of the Court of Hustings, and another unusual business woman in the person of Mrs. Paul S. Darden, who has prepared a good many young men for the army and navy and whose knowledge of trigonometry and kindred mathematical subjects is regarded as deep. Miss Anna S. Johnston in the last 50 years has taught in every grade in the Portsmouth public schools, and in a civic club contest was voted the most outstanding professional woman in the city.

In Danville is Sallie Haskins Watson, bank cashier who recently received a silver bowl to commemorate 25 years of service with her bank.

Every city in Virginia has its respected business and professional women, a very fine introduction to the country south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Millen-Faber Trial

Briggs's Aid Testifies

The fight over the mental responsibility of Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber, on trial for murder in connection with the Needham Trust Company holdup, continued today with another state rebuttal witness testifying that he considered all three defendants sane.

Dr. Earl K. Holt, who with Dr. L. Vernon Briggs made the Briggs law examination of the prisoners before the trial, declared his examination showed the boys knew right from wrong and were aware of the consequences of their acts.

Previously psychiatrists had contradicted such evidence.

* * *

Mr. Edmund R. Dewing, prosecutor, brought out during his questioning of Dr. Holt alleged inconsistencies in the testimony of Dr. Ray H. Shattuck, defense psychiatrist.

Dr. Shattuck had given no evidence, during the jury-excused session, of paresis on the part of Faber, it was pointed out, but had mentioned such a disease in testifying before the jury.

Although Mr. William R. Scharton, Faber's attorney, today declared that Dr. Shattuck's arrest in Boston on a narcotics charge was a "frame-up" engineered by the prosecutor in Dedham, Mr. Dewing denied any knowledge or connection with the case.

G.O.P. Nominates Turner For Governor of Iowa

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 6 (AP)—Nearly complete unofficial returns today showed that former Gov. Dan M. Turner had won the Republican nomination for Governor.

Mr. Turner will contest with Gov. Clyde L. Herring, who won the Democratic nomination in a walkaway, for the gubernatorial seat at the general elections this fall. Four Representatives, opposed for renomination, were certain of places on the ballot. Representative A. C. Willford, Mr. Otha D. Wearin, Representative B. M. Jacobsen, and Representative C. C. Dowell.

North Carolina Subsistence Unit To Give Living to 300 Families

Penderlea Model Project, Backed by Federal Million, Speeds Task of Organizing 4500-Acre Farm Under Guidance of Veteran Colonizer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATHA, N. C.—Dreams do come true, sometimes, despite the popular opinion to the contrary. At least one loyal North Carolinian, Mr. Hugh McRae, will vouch for the truth of this assertion, staunchly and indisputably.

And why should not he? This quiet, unassuming, practical-minded man, who for 20 years has labored in developing the South's two most famous farm colonization projects, St. Helena and Castle Hayne, the one located off the lower coast of South Carolina and the other a few miles from Wilmington, in North Carolina, now finds the Government extending a portion of its vast resources in the establishment of similar undertakings and himself placed at the head of one of the most outstanding of these—the Penderlea Model Colonization Farm, to the development of which the subsistence homestead division of the Department of the Interior, has allotted $1,000,000.

No wonder this veteran of the back-to-the-land movement had to rub his eyes several times before he could realize his dream was coming true, and that he was to have an actual part in promulgating the fascinating process.

It was with a deep satisfaction that Mr. McRae watched the board of visitors of Penderlea inspect the work in progress and explain to them what the 4500-acre project would be like when final construction endeavors are completed.

"Food in abundance and variety, shelter with attractive surroundings, warmth from a surplus of good fuel, education for the children, good social conditions and freedom from fear as to the future are what we at Penderlea can promise some 300 families," was the succinct but enticing picture painted by Mr. McRae.

Emphasizing the rapid pace at which the work is being carried on, Mr. McRae gave the encouraging promise:

"These 300 families, if our program is rushed without break, can be successfully and comfortably settled within a period of 12 months on a self-sustaining basis."

Penderlea is situated west of this Pender County town in an area noted for its fertile and productive soil, easy access to profitable markets, and general desirability as a farm colonization site.

Rains Check Fires In Timberlands Of Maine and Canada

HALIFAX, N. S., June 6 (AP)—Forest fires, which spread through thousands of acres of valuable timberland, wiped out villages and caused residents to flee for their lives, continued to burn in scattered areas of maritime Canada and Newfoundland today, but less seriously than yesterday for rain in some districts held them in check.

A welcome downpour prevented flames from entirely wiping out the fishing village of Keels in Newfoundland, but it came after men, women and children were driven to their boats for safety.

Forest protection aviators reported an outbreak on the international border between Maine and New Brunswick that had been raging unnoticed for a week, leaving in its wake a worthless stumpage of 40,000 acres.

Fires in Cumberland County, N. S., which had raced through virgin forest land almost unchecked for a week were under control.

Strong shifting winds made the situation in Restigouche County, N. B., worse than ever yesterday.

New outbreaks were reported in the Kedgwick and Upsalquitch districts, where serious damage has been done in the past week.

Two communities, Fall Brook and Oliver, were wiped out by the flames.

Prisoners Surrender in Jail

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 6 (AP)—Three long-term prisoners surrendered to prison authorities yesterday after two of them had disarmed a guard, and with the third convict, barricaded themselves in the east wing of the state penitentiary and defied efforts to take them for more than seven hours.

Piccards End Balloon Trip

HOLLAND, Mich., June 5 (AP)—Prof. and Mrs. Jean Piccard and Mr. Edward J. Hill, Detroit balloonist, landed here Sunday after a balloon flight of several hours which started from Detroit. Mrs. Piccard is preparing for the stratosphere balloon ascension she plans to make with her husband later this summer, and is attempting to qualify for a balloon pilot's license.

Tools Tell Trade History

Several museums are collecting old tools as depicting America's industrial history.

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Cool Energy for Warm Days

Asparagus in Aspic

Prepare it this way:

1 tablespoon Cox's Gelatine, ¼ cup cold water. 1 cup hot water. Juice ½ lemon. 1 pimento or sweet red pepper, chopped fine. Grated onion or chopped chives, as desired. 1 bunch cooked Asparagus (or 1 can). Salt and pepper.

Soak Gelatine 5 minutes in cold water. Add hot water, lemon juice, salt and pepper. Stir until Gelatine is dissolved. Cool. Add chopped pimento and onion (or chives). Line sides of bowl with cooked Asparagus, heads downward. Pour Gelatine mixture in bowl. Chill. Turn out on lettuce, garnish with hard cooked eggs and olives. Serve with French or Mayonnaise Dressing.

Other interesting recipes in Cox's Recipe Booklet. Address The Cox Gelatine Co., Dept. M, 546 Greenwich Street, New York City.

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New Dealers Keep Eye On Chicago To See What Republicans Will Do

Administration Satisfied With Progress but Fears NRA Attack

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 6—The New Deal is inclined to be a little self-conscious these days, partly because this is the end of the Congressional session; partly because the opposition to the New Deal is crystallizing under its eyes—out in Chicago, where the Republican National Committee is meeting.

Democrats feel to the Chicago conference as does a queen bee in a hive when a new queen bee has been hatched: It is a sensation of mingled fascination and distaste. Meanwhile at home, the Administration has now got through its reciprocal tariff act (which is felt in a good many quarters to be largely nullified by the situation on war debts); is preparing to do something political for silver states, and would like to get through the Wagner labor bill and the catch-all housing bill.

With those two bills out of the way the Administration would be very well satisfied to call the session to an end. The real opposition in Congress centers against the Wagner bill, which is feared by industry and is suspected by organized labor leaders who do not want to see the horizontal union superseded by the vertical union which it would assist. Republicans are in a good position to filibuster, and in a few more weeks' delay will probably be able to veto any measure they oppose, principally in the Senate. Revival of the bonus bill in the Senate, with immense speech-making possibilities, favors this end.

Satisfied With Progress

Take it all in all, the Administration is pretty well satisfied with the legislative year, and wants to give business a breathing spell now to see what it can do toward recovery, particularly this fall after the usual summer recession is over.

The Administration has got through its great series of financial reform bills, and Wall Street knows now where it stands. Temporarily this has had the effect of producing the dullest financial market in 10 years, but most observers think this mood will pass and that a better financial and investment structure will emerge.

Security markets and now stock exchanges have been brought under federal control, and it only remains to apply the same supervision to commodity exchanges: a bill has already been introduced for this end and is likely to pass shortly. Yesterday the air-mail bill passed, as a sort of lame compromise to one of the least savory episodes in the whole Roosevelt Administration; it was hastily written and already the Post Office Department is demanding a new bill to correct.

The Air Mail Act permits only three contracts to go to a single firm, to avoid monopoly: this looks all right on paper, but is impractical in operation now that aviation is on a nation-wide basis. The Post Office wants to give Mr. E. L. Cord's American Air Lines extra contracts, partly because it was recent low bidder on eight different air-mail routes and partly because the company has played ball with the Administration at a time when most aviation companies were stanchly Republican.

Big Chiefs Hold Powwow

So much for Washington. Now as to Chicago—

Republican gropings in the Windy City are regarded by political observers here as one of the striking illustrations of the way the nation is governed. The real rulers of the Republican Party, it is felt, are assembled in Chicago: a sort of board of directors who do not ordinarily figure prominently in newspapers or the halls of Congress, but who write the checks, pay the piper and call the tunes.

The initial duties of the immensely practical, not to say hard-boiled, gentlemen at Chicago are the cause of some humor here. Obviously, in a two-party nation, an opposition to the New Deal is required. It is the method by which this opposition finds formal expression and a political voice that causes quiet smiles. In reverse circumstances the same smile would be caused by the Democrats in like posture.

The Republican managers have only two difficulties—to find a leader and to write a program. The answer seems to be a compromise all round. The fact that the committee in open session was able to write off a deficit of $209,000 with the greatest ease—here a check of $5000 from Mr. J. Henry Roraback of Connecticut, here a pledge of $20,000 from Mrs. Ruth B. Pratt of New York—shows the real power of the body.

Seems They Need Money

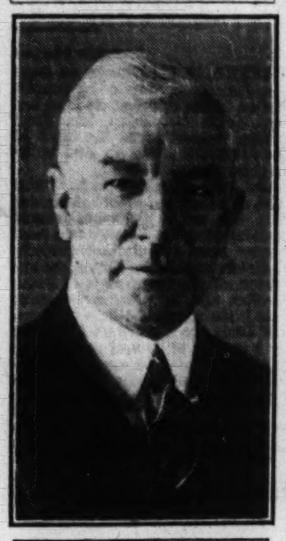
But down in brief, here are the objects of the Republican get-together:

1. Raise money.
2. Attack the New Deal, but not Mr. Roosevelt.
3. Attack Socialism without offending those aided by Democratic policies.
4. Remain conservative but not alienate liberal wings.
5. Select a chairman who has no faults, has all virtues, who will give time, energy and money to the party, and whose only wages will be the mud of Democratic marksmen.
6. Patch the feud between pro-Hooverites and anti-Hooverites.
7. Raise money.

If the Republicans do all this their meeting will be a success. If they do half of this they will achieve success!

Meanwhile, the Administration and the country look on in interest to see into what mold the opposition to the New Deal will be poured.

Leaders



Both Photos. © Underwood

Henry P. Fletcher
Elected Chairman of Republican National Committee

Charles D. Hilles
Republican Adviser

Jetty Nears Completion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC BEACH, L. I., N. Y., June 6—Construction work on the $400,000 federal jetty at the extreme westerly end of Atlantic Beach will be completed in about a week's time, according to Mr. A. E. Clark, engineer in charge of the project. Workmen are now in the process of completing the last 50 feet of the jetty, which is expected to safeguard a vast area of the beach in the section, recently imperiled by the surf.

Big Chiefs of G. O. P. Declare Way to Unity Open —Conservatives Lead

(Continued from Page 1)

trine by the emergencies of the depression, it is noted. Some of the Democratic leaders are as conservative as Republicans. The members of the National Republican Committee, it is added, will adapt themselves to the new conditions.

Way to Unity Easy

From the more liberal workers' standpoint here, this appears the great question in the Republican situation. If the conservatives advance to meet the new times, it is expected that party harmony and teamwork will follow. The younger leaders who protest against standpatism insist they are by no means radicals.

The mutual sympathy between the youthful Republicans invited to address the National Committee yesterday, save in the single instance of the Minnesotan, and the committee members listening indicated to the National Committee that no big gulf existed and that the way to unity will be easy.

There is no fight within the committee on the issue of progressivism, either as to platform or chairmanship, because the committee is so much of one mind, it is said. Such party workers outside the committee as might like to see such a fight give it up as of no use.

The feeling for a younger man to lead the committee has led to enthusiasms for such younger figures as Mr. John D. M. Hamilton and Mr. Walter S. Hallanan, committeemen respectively from Kansas and West Virginia. Other, and perhaps stronger, motives pushed further to the front today the name of Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, former Rough Rider and Ambassador.

Criticise Emergency Law

The committee fired a broadside on the "present emergency laws," saying, "we believe that the present emergency laws, vesting dictatorial power in the President must never be permitted to become a permanent part of our governmental system."

Declarations were included for freedom of the press, freedom of speech and for the radio.

"We believe in short," the committee concluded, "that American democracy working along American lines is equal to the task of solving the problems of the world."

The statement admitted that "problems of infinite complexity" beset the nation, and listed, "—the problem of recovery, of unemployment with its unending tale of human suffering, of agriculture with its lost markets and relatively low prices; of forever checking abuses and excesses that have become all too apparent."

How to achieve a "wider spread of prosperity" was one of the broader problems which demanded settlement, the comimttee said; and it also listed the problem of unemployment, impoverished old age, and of "avoiding these tragic depressions."

"These must be approached in a broad, liberal and progressive spirit," said the committee, "unhampered by dead formulas or too obstinately clinging to the past."

Probable New Chairman Has Had Varied Career In Government Service

CHICAGO, June 6 (AP)—The selection of Mr. Henry P. Fletcher of Pennsylvania as chairman of the Republican Party National Committee was predicted today as harmony apparently ruled the deliberations of the party's conference after two days of controversy.

Mr. Fletcher's chief opponent, Mr. Walter S. Hallanan, announced his withdrawal, and his support of the Pennsylvanian.

Factional differences between supporters of Former President Hoover, and those demanding new party leadership, also seemed to have been settled, as the committee paused to send a telegram to the former President wishing him a restful retirement.

The Telegram said, "The Republican National Committee, in meeting assembled, sends you most cordial greetings and reiterates its appreciation of your devotion to our country's best interests and your substantial contribution to the upholding and advancement of American ideals of government. We express the earnest hope that you may be spared for many years to enjoy the well-earned gratitude of your countrymen."

Has Long Public Career

Mr. Fletcher, not himself a member of the National Committee, has been in the diplomatic service since the first years of the century. In 1909 he became Minister to Chile; during the World War he was Ambassador to Mexico, he was then Undersecretary of State for two years, and was next Ambassador to Belgium. He represented the United States in Rome from 1924 to 1929, and was appointed chairman of the United States Tariff Commission by President Hoover in 1931.

The national committee, setting out the party's platform for the fall elections, announced a "liberal and progressive attitude" but declared war on "government domination."

The party leaders, approving a four-page document drafted by a "policy committee," recognized that the country has been backward in social legislation" and said such questions "demand attention by the Government."

They declared, however, that American institutions "are in greater danger than at any time since the foundation of the Republic" of being engulfed by the authority of "an all-powerful central government."

The statement of policy took the form of a creed, setting out Republican beliefs. Among them were, "We believe in an economic system based upon individual initiative and the maintenance of competition."

For Federal Regulation

The statement added parenthetically that competition should be "checked by government regulation."

The committee's statement drafted as a platform for its campaign to win back congressional seats in the fall, was issued as the party leaders went into the second day's session here.

A charge that a "small group in Washington" sought "complete government control of agriculture or production and all business activity" was in the statement, along with one that the Administration was guilty of reckless spending.

"The Administration has committed the country to a program which unless checked will lead to the chaos of unlimited inflation," the G. O. P. leaders said.

They rapped the Administration's gold policy and its attendant effect on the "gold contract" in bonds with the statement, "we insist that there shall be no further repudiation of solemn obligations of the Government."

Father Joins Two Sons In Getting Sheepskins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 6—A father and his two sons are included in the 1000 who receive degrees from the University of Cincinnati at its fifty-sixth commencement the fifteenth of this month, it is announced by university officials. This is the first instance on record here when such a paternal accompaniment has been afforded two brothers on their march out of this institution with their sheepskins.

U. S. to Buy Dochet Island For National Monument

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 6—The United States Senate has passed the White Bill to authorize purchase or other acquisition of all privately owned land on Dochet Island, near the mouth of the St. Croix River, for a national monument, according to word received here.

Half of the island is now owned by Mr. William B. Parker, an American citizen. The northern part of the island is occupied by the St. Croix light station. Preservation of relics on the island is sought since the island is the site of the first French settlement in that part of the new world which later became the United States. The authorization to buy the island is unusual, most land for parks and monuments being acquired through gift.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

Wedding March, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Overture to "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Rachem ..... Mana-Zucca
"Eugene Onlegin," Fantasia. ..... Tchaikovsky
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
"Scheherazade": "The Prince and the Princess" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Bolero ..... Ravel
"Of Thee I Sing," Selection ..... Gershwin
Dubinushka, Russian Folk Song. Arranged by Jacchia
Sixth Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms

Theaters

"PIRATES OF PENZANCE" (Shubert). Last performance of this tonight. The Gilbert and Sullivan company will present "H. M. S. Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury" for the rest of the week. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — An unusually skillful group of tumblers make use of the newly enlarged stage. They build various pyramids and spring elastically over the new boards. The Elida ballet produces novel effects with luminous wands, fans and other things. The screen feature is "Little Miss Marker," with Shirley Temple seeing knights and ladies in a group of semi-gangsters. 11 a. m., 1:58, 4:48, 7:40, 10:28.

BEACON—"Queen Christina," with Greta Garbo. 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:30.

UPTOWN—"Catherine the Great," with Elisabeth Bergner. Also George Raft in "The Trumpet Blows," a bull-fighting story. 1, 4:03, 7:06, 10:09.

MODERN—"30 Day Princess." 10:34 a. m., 1:19, 4:04, 6:58, 9:43.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Jean Parker in a story of Louisiana waterways, "Lazy River." Also Dickie Moore, Ginger Rogers, Warren William and Mary Astor in "Upper World." Fenway at 12:55, 3:25, 5:15, 8:55. Paramount at 9, 11:53 a. m., 2:46, 5:39, 8:32.

KEITH'S — "Little Man, What Now?" Hans Fallada's story of a young married couple facing the problems of post-war depression in Germany. With Margaret Sullavan. 10, 11:53 a. m., 1:52, 3:51, 5:50, 7:49, 9:48.

STATE — Joan Crawford in Vina Delmar's story, "Sadie McKee." 12:25, 2:40, 5, 7:20, 9:46.

ORPHEUM—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:38, 9:40.

FINE ARTS — "Maedchen in Uniform" completes return visit today. Other features are "Isle of Penguins" and "Lullaby Land"—a technicolor Silly Symphony. 1:00, 3:20, 5:00, 7:20, 9:45.

Music

BOSTON OPERA CLUB ORCHESTRA—Free concert in the Girls' Latin School, Huntington and Longwood Avenues. Raffaele Martino is the director. Giuseppe Gozzi, baritone, and Benedict DeBellis, lecturer, will contribute to the program, which consists of: "La Cenerentola" Sinfonia, "Paul et Virginie" Fantasie Mosaique, "L'Amico Fritz" Intermezzo, "Pagliacci" Prologo, "Il Filtro" Preludio, "Cherubin" Fantasie Mosaique, "Otello" Credo, "Fra Diavolo" Overture. 8:15.

TOMORROW

QUOTA CLUB — "The New England Roadside," after dinner lecture by Prof. Lyle L. Blundell of the Department of Landscape, Massachusetts State College, Amherst. 264 Boylston Street. 6:30.

SOMERVILLE HIGH SCHOOL — Reunion of class of 1884 to celebrate 50th anniversary. Hotel Woodbridge, West Somerville. 6.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance. "Early Italian Paintings," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

IRIS SHOW — Peonies, rhododendrons, azaleas and hardy perennials, as well. The Wellesley Garden Club has prepared an exhibit of miniature gardens. Admission free. Horticultural Hall. 2 to 9.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-368m	1330kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Education news	Baseball game,	Dance program
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Sybil Morse, piano.	Red Sox-New York	Skippy sketch.
5:30	The Singing Lady.	"Frank Merriwell"	"Jack Armstrong".	School Com. talk.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Don Humbert; or.	Bob White.	CBS vocal trio.
6:00	NBC dance music.	Evening Tattler;	News Service.	"Buck Rogers".
6:15	Baseball résumé	sketches; music.	Sport reports.	"Bobby Benson".
6:30	Reports; features.	Reports; music.	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Local dance music.	vocal program.	CBS dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.	Hollywood stars.	CBS dance music.	Reports; news.
7:15	Roosevelt Poll.	Gene and Glenn.	Just Plain Bill.	Organ; soloist.
7:30	Irene Rich; sketch.	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Local dance music.
7:45	"Taxi"; Max Baer.	The Goldbergs.	Boake Carter, news	N. E. Council talk.
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	Baron Munchausen;	CBS soloist; orch.	"Charles Dennee's
8:15	mystery story.	Sladden Orchestra	Easy Aces sketch.	Half Hour" music
8:30	Gene Arnold; quartet.	Studio chorus.	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery:
8:45	Babe Ruth; sketch.	Organ recital.	soloists; orch.	dramatic sketch.
9:00	Ray Knight and his	Hour of Smiles:	Nino Martini,	Local dance music.
9:15	Cuckoos; sketch; or.	Fred Allen; solo-	tenor; orchestra.	Organ recital.
9:30	Sketch with Cary	ists; players and	Lombardo Orch.;	Local dance music.
9:45	Grant, film player.	orchestra	Burns and Allen.	Reports; news.
10:00	Lopez Or.; Ed Sullivan;	Barnyard Music	Program to be an-	Hugh Connor and
10:15	soloists.	and male quartet	Little America	his orchestra
10:30	Off the Beaten Path;	"Other American,"	Local dance music.	Albert Spalding,
10:45	quartet; soloists.	E. L. Tomlinson.	Sport reports.	soloists; orch.
11:00	Reports; organ.	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	"The Drunkard,"
11:15	Local dance music.	News; dance music	ice; dance music.	temperance play.
11:30	Three Blue Notes	Charlie Davis and	Johnny Johnson &	Sign off.
11:45	News; dance music	his orchestra	his orchestra.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News." Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WNAC, Report from United States open golf tournament, Ardmore, Penna.
2:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-New York, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:15 WBZ, Wild animal show at Century of Progress fair, Chicago.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News." Henry Edison Williams.
5:45 WAAB, Report from United States open golf tournament, Ardmore, Penna.
6:15 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; guest soloists; dramatic sketch.
8:15 WBZ, Spiritual Singers: Negro quintette.
8:30 WNAC, "Raffles, the Amateur Crackaman," dramatic sketch.
8:45 WBZ, Igor Gorin, Russian baritone; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days, dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WNAC, Presenting Mark Warnow; vocal and instrumental soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Inside Looking Out," prison autobiography, dramatic sketch.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: Deems Taylor; guest soloists.
10:15 WAAB, Pray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.
10:30 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; piano soloist.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
11:30 WNAC, Dance music from Boston University senior prom, Hotel Statler.
11:35 WEEI, "Ghost Stories," NBC dramatization.
12:00 WBZ, Milwaukee Philharmonic Orchestra, Frank Laird Waller, conductor.

Boston Snapshots

The Infant Arthur—We did not see Merlin at Nantasket Beach yesterday, but we did notice an infant apparently being plucked from the surf. The child in question was riding in a baby carriage propelled by what was probably an elder sister. She delighted in splashing into the water until the carriage began to look amphibian.

For the benefit of anyone else who might be struck with the thought that Nantasket would be a pleasant place to swim now before the summer crowds reach it, we must announce that the state bath house will not be open for another week or two. A number of people, already clad in swimming suits, reached the shore, however, and were enjoying the clean stretch of winter-washed sand.

Interstate Auto Gathering—To walk along Norway or Falmouth Streets lately has been to see almost as many different automobile registration plates as were to be found last year on the covers of Shell road maps. From Canadian provinces, the Pacific coast, the shores of the Gulf and from the middle western states the cars had come. There were colors to suit every taste. Seventeen different states were represented on Norway Street at one time.

In a down-town garage last night, too, we recognized only one Massachusetts license out of a whole floor full of parked cars.

Lost Ball—It was evidently a serious situation. There was a sadness on the faces of the two small Brookline boys who struggled ineffectually with a manhole cover near a catch basin. They were armed with an iron rod, hooked at one end, and a tin can attached to a long string.

A stranger passing by was touched. He recalled stories of children sent to grocery stores for their mothers and of tightly clutched dimes which fell into drains. Perhaps tragedy hovered around these infants.

Shedding his dignity he stepped from the curb and, exerting his manly strength, removed the heavy iron disc. Straightening up again he asked, "What did you lose?"

"Oh just a ball," they replied. "We thought it might have rolled into this drain, but it doesn't seem to be here after all."

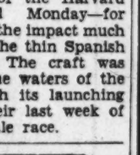
And that is why there was an open manhole in that Brookline street. The man, feeling that his dignity had been sacrificed in an unworthy cause, went on his way without replacing it—and it was too heavy for the children.

19,627 at Children's Museum—That is the number of children who enjoyed the instructive recreation provided for them at the Children's Museum on the shore of Jamaica Pond during the winter and spring months. From January to April this year 7112 came to hear the various illustrated talks, 8700 enjoyed the Saturday and Sunday programs of motion pictures and lectures, and 3815 took part in club activities after school and on Saturday mornings.

The children have enjoyed pictures of different countries and their peoples; they have seen movies of all sorts of animals in their native haunts; they have staged plays, made moccasins and other Indian articles, collected and exchanged stamps—and have taken part in many other interesting activities. And although all these delights cost them nothing, they have shown that they really appreciate them.

At the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums, just held in Toronto, Miss Mildred E. Manter, director of the Children's Museum, accepted her reelection to the Council of the Association. This is the first time that a woman has served two consecutive terms on this Council. Furthermore, Miss Manter is the only Massachusetts woman—and the fourth woman in the whole country—to be elected to the Council. She is nationally recognized as an authority on the development of children's museums.

Proof of Goodness—If "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," then the peanut vendor often stationed at the corner of Norway Street and Huntington Avenue must have all the confidence in his product which is needed by a good salesman. He cannot resist the temptation to reach for a handful of freshly roasted peanuts now and then throughout the day.



Bombard Ice Box—We have heard of "raiding the ice box," but last night we saw for the first time a regular bombardment of part of an electric refrigerator. In order to demonstrate the strength of the porcelain enamel a small canon was engaged in firing steel balls, about the size of marbles, at it continuously. Youngsters standing by were much impressed. Perhaps they felt that the problem for the backing of air rifle targets at home, was solved.

The exhibit is one of the features of the General Motors Exhibition in the North Station Industrial Building this week, at which most of the products of this giant concern are shown—from electric irons to Cadillacs. The slogan "An eye to the future—an ear to the ground" is emblazoned on a large sign in front of the orchestra, to which most of the visitors were lending an ear and an eye as we passed by. A few of them deserted this attraction, and the display of refrigerators, oil burners and household appliances, to look again at the new model automobiles.

No Bottles—No bottles were broken at the launching of the Harvard crew's new shell Monday—for bottles would stand the impact much better than would the thin Spanish cedar of the bow. The craft was simply dipped in the waters of the Charles River. With its launching the crew began their last week of practice for the Yale race.

Boston Art Notes

Clara Greenleaf Perry

Of interest in connection with the recent Lafayette centenary is the display at the Doll and Richards gallery, 138 Newbury Street, of lithographs of Château Chavaniac, Lafayette's birthplace, and the surrounding country; the artist is Miss Clara Greenleaf Perry, an American who herself makes her home at Chavaniac.

Drawing capably, with a free, uncluttered style, Miss Perry renders effectively not only the quiet dignity of the Château de Chavaniac-Lafayette itself, with its noble sweep of lawns, but the fortress-like character and situation of many of the surrounding Châteaux, some now in ruins, which associate themselves both with the life of Lafayette and with an earlier and more turbulent feudalism. The Château de Lestoing, Arlempdes, Saint-Michel d'Aiguithe, each securely and almost impregnably perched on its rocky precipice; the bastioned mass of the Château de Cordes; the little ruin of Vissac, still part of the Lafayette family's estate—these are among the scenes that Miss Perry's lithographs most successfully portray. Of some of them Messrs. Doll and Richards exhibit alternative prints which the artist has colored in aquarelle. The exhibition continues with no closing date yet announced. S. S.

France Yields To Compromise On Arms Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

liamentary methods which are singularly misplaced here.

Mr. Henderson after the breakdown of earlier discussions thought it proper to draft a resolution to submit to the general commission as a basis of discussion. It was meant as a compromise between the extreme security section and the extreme disarmament group. Unfortunately it did not please anybody. But it was M. Barthou's criticism which completely wrecked the hopes founded on the presidential initiative.

The French spokesman accused Mr. Henderson of neglecting the thesis of security upon which France was more than ever insisting. He scoffed at the suggestion of bringing back Germany. Germany had left the conference and must return without conditions. M. Barthou did not mince his words. He railed at the system of complacency practiced by all his predecessors. Unanimity merely meant misunderstandings and concealments. He preferred to be alone or in a minority, rather than hide realities.

The objection to this kind of plain speaking, as everybody felt, is its untimeliness. It utterly blocks the path to agreement. It refuses in advance the smallest sacrifice to the views of others.

Henderson Answers Plainly

Mr. Henderson vigorously replied, showing he had in fact given a large place to security, but after all this was primarily a disarmament conference, not a security conference. He declared it was the first time his impartiality had been questioned.

There had been more charges and insinuations in the past few days, he said, than in the whole previous period of the conference and he was prepared if nothing more could be done regretfully to close the conference which is "charged with the lives of the youth of the world." M. Barthou had refused to serve on the drafting committee and had refused the program submitted by the president. He had refused to draw up an agenda of his own. What was it possible to do? Mr. Henderson asked.

Leviathan Returns As Dowager Queen Of American Ships

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—The "dowager queen" of the north Atlantic is back in polite society again, hoping to end her days there after a lifetime of ups and downs, for which she was not to blame.

Proudly, with her house flag flying from the peak, the Leviathan, America's largest passenger liner, steamed in through the early morning mist to her harbor anchorage today, ready to resume her rightful place among the queens of the sea.

She returned from Boston, where workers refitted her, in shining new raiment, and Saturday afternoon she will sail for Cherbourg, once more the flagship of the United States Lines.

For the last year she has been idle at her Hoboken pier. In her service on the north Atlantic run during 20 years she never showed a profit, and when the depression struck the shipping business her present owners obtained a 12-month suspension in the clause in the contract of sale which stipulated that she must make seven round trips annually. Now times are better and they are going to try again.

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Danger of Famine Is Denied, Although President Admits Drought Will Affect Stock

All Human Needs, He Says, Will be Cared For, and Bases His Request for $500,000,000 Relief Fund on That Necessity—More Rain Is Needed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 6—President Roosevelt assured the country today that there is no danger of famine because of the drought. Moreover, the President said he would reiterate this statement every time he meets with the press.

The Administration is not belittling the extent or seriousness of the drought, but officials, studying the situation, believe that human needs can be taken care of, although some livestock may have to be sacrificed.

The President classes the drought as a "disaster." He compares it with the burning of a great city, only, he pointed out, in the latter case work would be immediately available. In the drought areas, unless the Government steps in, many people will not be able to find work until next year. Even if rain continues to fall in sufficient quantity to break the drought, normal employment will not be plentiful enough to sustain many families this year.

It is with the conviction that these people must be taken care of that the President intends to ask Congress for a $500,000,000 special drought fund as soon as the exact needs become definite. The additional appropriation will throw the budget somewhat awry, but the President feels it is fairer to have special funds earmarked for drought relief than to switch money already available in other offices. Any disarrangement of the budget, he says, can be attributed to an unforeseen national calamity.

About 125,000 families are estimated to be included in the most serious drought areas, marked in red on official maps. A much larger number is represented by the secondary blue areas where there is still some hope but where any day may see a transfer to the emergency group.

Meanwhile, members of Congress from the drought areas met at the Capitol under the chairmanship of Senator Henrik Shipstead, (F. L.) of Minnesota, to hear reports from Mr. Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator, and Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, on projects under way to relieve the drought situation. The group agreed to meet regularly until the emergency is over. Senator Shipstead expressed the view that the $500,000,000 fund proposed by the President would be sufficient only if rain should continue to fall in sufficient quantities. Representative Harold Knutson (R.) of Minnesota advocated a continuous session of Congress until the emergency has passed.

Traveling by plane, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is getting a first-hand view of the drought country. Yesterday he was at Douglass, Wyo., and intended to make Rapid City, S. D., by nightfall. After stops at Pierre and Bismarck he will wind up his survey at St. Paul tomorrow.

Mr. Hopkins announced that milch cows and yearlings purchased by the AAA would be distributed among destitute farm families in 16 states. Relief administrators in these states have been asked to furnish an estimate of the number needed. Cattle not fit for such distribution will be either canned for the unemployed or disposed of in some other way.

Boy Scout Leaders To Broaden Scope Of 'Cub' Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6—"The great task that lies ahead of us for the ensuing year is not bigger budgets nor better organizations, important as these things are, but to be so skillful in our leadership that we—all of us—working together in our different functions, do carry over to the ultimate objective—the boy."

These words of Chief Scout Executive James E. West were ringing in the ears of Boy Scout leaders as they returned to their homes and business after attending the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the National Council, Boy Scouts of American, which closed in Buffalo on Saturday.

Scouting this year will devote much attention to furtherance of the 10-year plan to bring four years of scouting to one out of every four boys of 1942. Likewise leaders and Scouts look forward to the great national jamboree in Washington, D. C., when the twenty-fifth anniversary of scouting will be celebrated. Extension of scouting to older boys and development of the cubbing movement among young boys will be other activities resulting from the national meeting here.

Many of the Scouters at the national meeting visited the Buffalo Council's year-round short-term camp and watched the demonstration of water sports and wood lore given by Scouts. The camp, called Toad Hollow, is a 237-acre wooded spot dotted with log cabins.

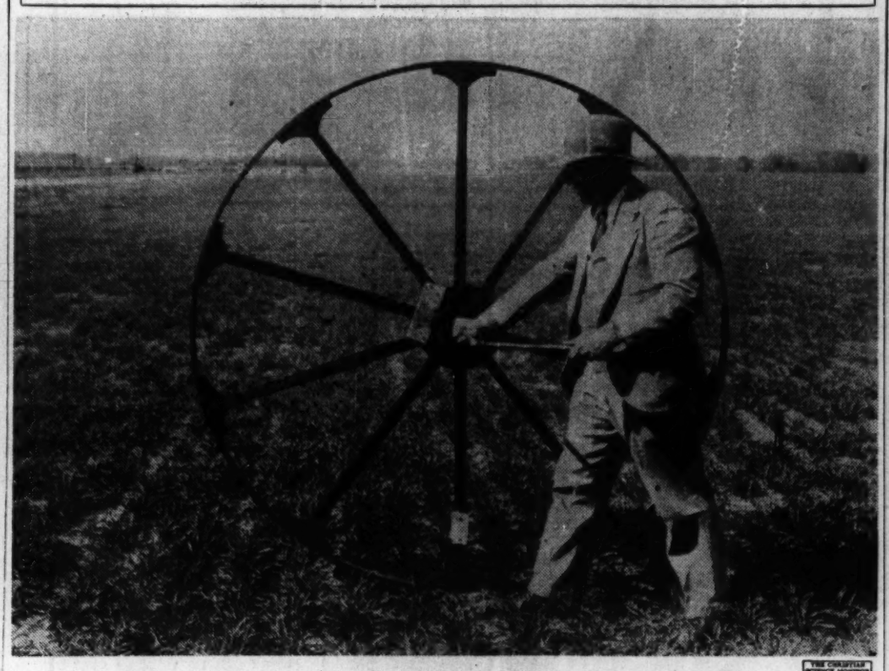
Manitoba Gets Plant To Make Explosives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Steadily increasing development of mining activities in northern Manitoba and western Ontario will bring an important new addition into Manitoba's industrial field. An explosives plant will be built this summer by the Canadian Industries, Ltd., at a cost of $225,000, near Selkirk, Man., about 25 miles north of Winnipeg.

Commercial explosives will be manufactured, to be used in mining, agricultural and construction industries. The company has 18 such plants in Canada, all in the east, with the exception of a plant at Victoria, B. C. The proposed Manitoba plant will effect huge reductions in transportation charges.

Once Around and He Has 18 Feet



Preston O. Hale, Kansas County Agent, Uses New Wheat-Field Measuring Device

Labor Leaders Seek Talk With President

(Continued from Page 1)

President and a compromise was finally reached. By the same method, it is thought that Mr. Roosevelt's personal intervention could again be successful.

The President, however, has long since announced his unwillingness to handle all occurring labor disputes. His experience last summer was that by submitting to such demands his time in several instances was completely absorbed by labor disputes which theoretically should have been handled by other agencies of the Government. He feels strongly that it is not his job and that he cannot afford to give his time to such specific and detailed work when he should be concerned only with questions of long-time policy.

Thus it appears likely that he will resist pressure to bring him into the controversy to the last moment and hope that General Johnson will be able to handle the matter himself. Most likely reason why he will be forced to give in, however, is the fact that the labor leaders have very largely lost faith in the General since, believing that he now tends to be pro-industry in his sentiments and disinclined to give labor a fair deal under Section 7A of the Recovery Act.

Whether this criticism of the General is justified, the fact remains that it is held by a large group of the more extreme steel union leaders gathering here today in defiance of the more conservative titular head of the union, Mr. Michael Tighe. It is this group which has apparently taken over control of the union and is disposed to force an actual strike unless they can get more satisfaction in their demands for union recognition than has yet been possible.

Antarctic Too Hot For Sleeping Bags

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, June 6 (Via Mackay Radio) (AP)—Sleeping bags have been laid aside for blankets by some members of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition as a "hot spell" shows no signs of relenting.

The temperature yesterday reached 25 degrees above zero, about 10 degrees higher than the maximum recorded by any previous explorers of the antarctic.

Mr. W. C. Haines, meteorologist of the expedition, said the warm winter possibly has a bearing on unusual weather conditions prevailing this year in other parts of the world. The tractor department welcomes the warmth. Engines of the three machines are being overhauled in preparation for expeditions next October, and work is facilitated by high temperatures.

Episcopal Ministers Assured of Pensions

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Despite the depression, assets of the church pension fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church now amount to $29,447,611, the highest point in its history, Mr. William Fellowes Morgan, president, reported yesterday.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is treasurer of the fund, which now has about 2000 clergymen and clergymen's widows and orphans on its rolls. The annual pension roll, Mr. Morgan said, has increased from $470,000 10 years ago to more than $1,100,000 today. The average pension is $1000 a year and the highest $1500.

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Extra Primary Looms For Florida Democrats

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 6 (AP)—Florida must hold a second Democratic primary June 26 to determine whether Mr. Park Trammell is to continue as the State's junior Senator, but yesterday's first primary returned all five representatives to Congress.

Mr. Claude Pepper, young Tallahassee attorney, led Mr. Trammell through primary night tabulations, but today reports from 952 of the State's 1282 precincts gave Mr. Trammell 54,587 to 52,304 for Mr. Pepper.

Clicking Wheel Tallies Acreage Of Kansas Wheat

Saves Farmers $60,000 or More by Reducing Measuring Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan.—Wheat reduction allotment acreage is being measured in Kansas by a wheel device developed by Mr. A. F. Turner, extension specialist of Kansas State College here. A man with a wheel can measure 50 per cent more acreage in a day than two men using a chain or tape, and with approximately the same accuracy.

Speeding up the measuring by use of this wheel is proving important in the race to beat the unusually early crop. At the same time it is saving Kansas farmers between $60,000 and $70,000 in allotment money which would otherwise have been spent for the one man the wheel eliminates from each measuring crew.

The operator pushes it across the field. Each time the wheel completes a revolution, a loud click is made as the cam releases a spring-controlled lever. The operator counts the clicks aloud. Some of the wheels have small pocket tally machines near the hub, mechanically recording the revolutions, but these are more expensive than the wheel itself, and no more accurate than oral counting, it is stated.

Early surveyors measured land by counting the revolutions of wheels of wagons in which they were riding. This is the origin of Mr. Turner's idea, though he says the wheel is not accurate enough for surveying nowadays, especially if land sale is involved.

Cape Town Native Boy Starts Library for Slums District

Too Poor to Go to College, He Spent His Savings on Books to Train Himself and Groups of His Less Fortunate Fellows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—A library that has just been opened in District Six, the slum quarter of Cape Town, owes its inception to a young colored man, C. Ziervogel, who might have remained, as hundreds of other youths, and roamed the streets in idleness had he not been fired with a desire to acquire a university education.

Ziervogel was, however, handicapped by circumstances. He was forced to leave school with only a "Standard Two" training and take up a job as a van delivery boy.

But while he worked he studied and when his Friday wages came he would set out to buy a shirt or some other personal need, but always his steps took him to the second-hand book stalls where, one by one, he bought the books that would help him with his learning.

His first research was into theology. Then he took up history, political science, anthropology, archæology. For 10 years his savings went into the pursuit of knowledge and as his collection grew so he shared his books with "The Unfortunates" as the young colored men in his neighborhood whom circumstances had deprived of a university career, called themselves.

From this private library, the only such resource in the whole district, grew a little intellectual group known as "The Fifteen Group." It consisted of young colored working men who met at young Ziervogel's house and conducted the most erudite discussions on all kinds of scientific or classical subjects.

Twice a month prominent lecturers from the university addressed the group and always had an intensely interested audience.

Today Mr. Ziervogel's library forms the bulk of the reading matter at the District Six Library which is to be known in future as the Hyman Liberman Institute and he himself has been made librarian-caretaker of the first free library for colored people in Cape Town.

"The cinema has too long been the only means of instruction in this part of the city," Mr. Ziervogel says, "particularly for the growing generation, 50 per cent of whom spend their time on the streets and imbibing the ideas of the cinema.

"Numbers of children in this area are organized into gangs based on American gangster films. I have rounded up one particularly little active gang known as 'the Metro Spoilers.' The age is from six to twelve and they have all the gangster methods and ideas well studied. It may be only play but the idea is a source of potential mischief which I hope this library and its free facilities will help eradicate."

Indiana Senator Renominated

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6 (AP)—United States Senator Arthur R. Robinson of Indianapolis was renominated by acclamation at the Republican State Convention here yesterday.

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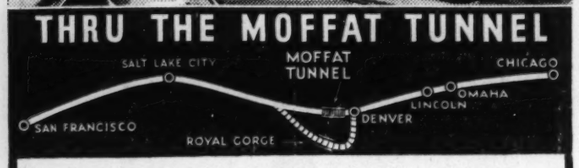

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Dollfuss Régime Gives Powers To Roman Catholics

New Vatican Concordat Has Significance in Concessions

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—A predominance it has not enjoyed for over half a century has been accorded to the Roman Catholic Church as a result of Austria's ratification of its Concordat with the Vatican on May 1.

It is said that Franz Joseph was Europe's most outstanding Roman Catholic Emperor, old Austria-Hungary was the bulwark of clericalism and Vienna was more devoted to the Vatican than any other capital. But even in those days the church did not enjoy so many privileges as Chancellor Dollfuss has just granted it. Now, the Concordat is an integral part of the fundamental law of the land.

By this new agreement with the Vatican the Roman Catholic Church becomes a favored religious organization, enjoying advantages given to no other sect or denomination. It has been assured a prominent place in the government itself and is accorded not only the widest freedom in all its activities but also granted very substantial support.

Religious teaching in all the state schools is to be given by the Roman Catholic clergy and the amount of religious instruction for Roman Catholic children is to be increased, while every effort is to be made to bring up all children in the Roman Catholic spirit.

State funds are to be given to confessional schools and confessional education is accepted as the ideal for new Austria.

Strictest measures will be taken against all attacks on religion or the church.

Great freedom and support are to be given to the religious orders. The church and its organizations will no longer be required by the state to give an account of the way they use the funds at their disposal. They are to exercise unrestrained control over all their property.

Bishops and archbishops are to be appointed by the Pope with no restrictions whatsoever.

The Roman Catholic religious press is to be subject to no restrictions and no censorship.

The Roman Catholic clergy and Roman Catholic orders are to have freest access to schools, orphanages, hospitals, prisons and other state institutions.

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Soviet Builds Its Strength on Its Youth

Communist Ideals Are Drilled Into the School Children

Upper Left—Here Is a Young Member of the Communist Youth Organization Who Has Just Received His Membership Card for the Farm Workers Organization. Upper Right—Comrade Chornikoff, Shock Brigade Boiler Maker. Bottom—Two Thousand School Children Take Part in a Sports Festival at the Stadium in Moscow.

Becoming a Communist Is Not Easy

(Continued from Page 1)

rigorous discipline which is imposed on every party member.

Obedience is the first duty of the Communist; failure to carry out an order received from the higher party authorities is the unforgivable sin. It makes no difference whether the disobedience is from laziness or timidity or from sincere conviction that the order was wrong and mistaken; the Communist who disregards party discipline is swiftly and ruthlessly expelled.

Penalty of Good Birth

Other offenses which may bring about a sentence of exclusion are grossly immoral or luxurious living, concealment of an "alien class origin"—children of formerly well-to-do families, priests, kulaks, etc., are, except in the rarest of cases, debarred from party membership—failure to carry out the work to which he has been assigned, lack of knowledge of Communist theory and, of course, any profession of religious faith.

Parallel with the dictatorship of the party in the country is the dictatorship of the leadership in the party. Communist Party congresses are held with increasing infrequency and at the present time possess no real power of initiative. The delegates gather in Moscow, listen to speeches by Stalin, Kaganovitch and other leaders, unanimously vote in favor of the resolutions which are laid before them and disperse.

More authority rests in the hands of the Central Committee of the party, which is reëlected by each congress, the list of candidates being carefully prepared by the party leaders. The Central Committee consists of 71 members and 68 candidates and includes the outstanding party and Soviet functionaries.

Together with another large body, the Commission of Party Control, it holds plenary sessions several times a year; and these sessions pass resolutions on the policy to be adopted in regard to the current problems of the day. While the Central Committee has primarily executive functions, the Commission of Party Control is a supervising body, which investigates and checks up on the fulfillment of party decisions.

And at the Top—Stalin

Above the Central Committee in actual power, although nominally elected by it, is the Political Bureau, a group of 10 men who really direct the powerful and complicated machine of power which has been built up in Russia. A decision of the Political Bureau, whose sessions are held frequently, is the last word, whether it be a question of selling the Chinese Eastern Railroad, starting a big copper plant or initiating a new policy in the country districts.

Stalin, of course, dominates the deliberations of the Political Bureau; one might indeed envisage the Soviet régime as a pyramid, with the Political Bureau representing the top and Stalin standing on the very apex.

Back of this mechanical structure is a hard, dogmatic, definite philosophy, based on the theories of Marx, Engels and Lenin, of which Stalin is now the sole authorized interpreter. Briefly summarized, the main points of Communist philosophy are:

(1) That private capitalism, i. e., the private ownership of factories, banks, railroads, land and other means of production, is an oppressive and inequitable system, leading inevitably to the exploitation of the wage-workers by the owners of capital, to economic crises and to wars.

Needs Harsh Measures

(2) That this system cannot be peacefully reformed, but must be overthrown by violent revolutionary action of the working class, acting under the leadership of the Communist Party. The Russian Revolution is regarded as the prelude and the model for revolutions in other countries.

(3) The overthrow of the capitalist régime is to be succeeded by a transitional period, known as the dictatorship of the proletariat. During this period the Communist Party, which is assumed to represent the industrial working class, maintains a monopoly of political power and ruthlessly crushes any opposition criticism, all such criticism, on whatever ground it is based, being assumed to represent an effort, conscious or unconscious, to restore capitalism.

(4) Ultimately, at some undefined future time, the necessity for the repressive aspects of the dictatorship of the proletariat disappears along with the disappearance of classes. The state withers away and production and distribution are regulated on the principle: to each according to his needs, from each according to his abilities.

The date of this millennium is not forecast. Most probably an abandonment of the ruthless repression which is an avowed part of the dictatorship of the proletariat would be considered possible only if, and when, Communist revolutions have taken place in all, or most, other important countries, since it is another cardinal dogma of Communist faith that capitalist countries, sooner or later, will be impelled by hatred and fear of the Soviet Republic to unite and attack it.

Drilled Into School Children

Here, in brief and simple outline, is the substance of the Bolshevik philosophy which is drilled into every party member, into every Soviet school child. Without having some idea of this philosophy one cannot hope to understand what might seem to be the contradiction between the utterly ruthless aspects of the Soviet régime and those of its activities which are directed toward social welfare.

For behind everything is the fanatical belief that private ownership of means of production, that classes which can be considered capitalistic must be wiped out, or, in the Communist phrase, "liquidated." The same village Communist official would feel an equal sense of righteousness when he set up nurseries for collective farm children and when he drove kulak children out of their homes, perhaps to perish from want and exposure. At least he would if his instincts as a human being did not gain the upper hand over his hard shell of Communist dogma.

A last feature of Communism that is of distinct practical importance is its renunciation of any theory of race superiority or inferiority. Every one of the scores of races and nationalities in the Soviet Union, however obscure and educationally backward, is given its cultural autonomy, the right to use its own language in courts, schools and public business. Along with this linguistic toleration goes the tightest kind of political and economic centralization. This explains the paradox that many Ukrainians, Georgians and Central Asians are in prisons and concentration camps as "nationalists," despite the fact that the Soviet Government has renounced any attempt to Russify these countries.

Where Shoe Has Pinched

But the economic shoe has pinched very tightly in some of these national republics—Ukrainia was a main theater of famine and Central Asia's food supply suffered as a result of the Government's drive to plant cotton instead of rice and grain—and not a few local Communists stood up for the interests of their countrymen and were promptly deposed from office and not infrequently arrested.

In the nationality question, as in the labor question, one cannot say accurately either that Communism has made no valuable contribution, or that it has provided a theoretically ideal solution for the problem. Prejudice against a man's race or against the color of his skin will not prevent an Asiatic Communist from rising as high as his abilities will carry him in the Soviet service—so long, but only so long, as he remains on what is often called "the party line." Once he deviates from that line, even though his deviation may be inspired by sympathy with the sentiments of the great majority of his fellow countrymen, he becomes an outlaw and a pariah for whom the Communist Juggernaut has no more use.

An outstanding tragedy on this basis occurred last summer, when Nikolai Skripnik, veteran Ukrainian Bolshevik, took his own life after he had been violently criticized for "nationalist deviation." Perhaps Skripnik's deviation took the form of believing that the famine which devastated his native Ukrainia could and should have been averted.

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Danzig-Polish Amity Declared Desirable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANZIG:—Eighteen outstanding disputes between Danzig and Poland have been definitely settled since the German-Polish Pact of Non-aggression was signed last January. This was revealed by Dr. Herman Rauschning, President of the Free City's Senate, in a report to National Socialists here on the Senate's activities since local Hitlerites came into power.

Contrary to the general opinion held by his predecessors in office that more friendly relations between Danzig and Poland might be "dangerous" to the Free City, Dr. Rauschning expresses himself as convinced that after political and economic questions have been solved a cultural rapprochement between the two peoples is very desirable.

The President announced that negotiations with Poland are now in progress which it is hoped would shortly remove all remaining difficulties connected with the Free City's Customs.

Yorkshire Revamps Hearts of Two Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—A scheme for re-planning the center of this city, covering an area of 50,000 square yards, approved by the Sheffield City Council, is described as the biggest project the council has had before it for a generation.

Demolition of unfit houses and old property; provision of sites for new factories, industries, modern houses and flats, and construction of new streets with widening of others are involved.

Permission for comprehensive urban reorganization is contained in the Housing Act of 1930, under the terms of which the Leeds Corporation also is doing much to transform the center of their city.

Chinese Customs Open Posts to 'Control' Junks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Picturesque, slow-moving but elusive Chinese junks have been wafting various commodities down to China proper from Manchukuo and Korea, to such an extent that new Chinese customs control stations are being established at four points—Chinwangtao, Miao Tao Island, Weihaiwei and Shihtao.

A notification has been issued stating that from June 16, all junks engaged in "foreign trade," including those trading under domestic status but carrying goods liable to import duty, will be required to observe a comprehensive set of regulations including pause for check-up at one or more of the new stations. Examination of the goods may be required, it is explained.

Bean Record Snaps

Seven thousand carloads of snap beans had been shipped from Florida by the latter part of April and growers estimated all records will be broken before the end of the season.

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Tariff Protests Raised in India By Legislators

Market Collapse Brings Increasing Inquiry on Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI — A movement against industrial protection has appeared in the Indian Legislative Assembly during the past few weeks.

The Legislative Assembly is the popular house of the Indian Central Legislature. Through it the Government of India negotiates fiscal measures. Indian politicians in the past have listened chiefly to industrialists who approve a protective tariff, the higher the better.

The Government in consequence negotiated in 1921 a policy of "discriminating protection." This policy has since been carried forward, partly under pressure of hard times and for the sake of increasing customs revenue and partly with the direct object of assisting industrial development.

Now the political pendulum is swinging the other way. India is 90 per cent agricultural. The representatives of the agriculturists in the Legislature have begun to see that their interests are being to some extent sacrificed. They object in particular to measures designed to enable industries to make profits, while the agriculturists, who have to pay higher prices for manufactured goods in consequence can get no corresponding remedy for the collapse of the world's produce markets.

"Why should we have to pay more for manufactured goods," they say, "in order that the industrial barons may fill their pockets?" This cry has of late been heard over bills for continuing protection to the cotton textile industry and for imposing excise duties on Indian-made sugar.

The Assembly is expected to be dissolved during the year in preparation for a general election next winter. Present declamations against protection may, therefore, affect future policy, a fact closely concerning all manufacturing countries looking to India for markets.

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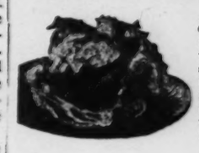
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Few German Pastors Join Move to Rome in Protest Against Control by State

Reports of Large Numbers of Evangelicals Seeking Admission to Roman Catholic Church Prove to Be Greatly Exaggerated

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Recent sensational news that some 100 evangelical pastors—600 were mentioned in certain reports—had applied to join the Roman Catholic Church has now been reduced to more modest proportions by publication of a letter addressed to the Pope. This letter, dater "31st October, 1933, four hundred plus four times four years after Luther's nailing of his theses to the door" at Wittenberg, is signed by Dr. Karl Thieme—not the theologian, but his son and a sociologist. After declaring that though true to the Fatherland he cannot continue in the evangelical church with its "unconditional binding of the church and the existing state" and its policy which is contrary to Christian teachings and merely negative Lutherism, the letter concludes with an appeal for admission into the Roman Catholic Church.

The letter itself states that those applying for admission to the Roman Catholic Church are very small in number—in other quarters they are stated to be only about a dozen—but the letter hopes that more people will follow this action. Dr. Thieme's move, which is due to the political emergencies of the time, is to be distinguished from the quite different movement—also small—led by the Evangelical Professor Otto of Marburg, which is based upon theological grounds.

State Influence Increased

State influences in the Evangelical church have, it is believed, been greatly increased by Reichsbishop Ludwig Mueller's decree appointing Dr. August Jaeger, lay legal member of the ecclesiastical ministry, to be judicial administrator. This means that he will have practical control of matters of ecclesiastical policy, while matters of confession and authority remain with other members of the ecclesiastical ministry. The Reichsbishop's representative in theological affairs will now be called vicar rather than having the military sounding title of chief of staff.

Meanwhile the opposition to the state-controlled church continues its waiting attitude. The strong support, which pastors who are members of the Pastors Emergency League find in their own parishes, is inspiring the opposition to maintain its attitude.

In Westphalia and South Germany also, opposition against the present ecclesiastical rule continues. Many thousands of South German Protestants who in the recent gathering at the Cathedral of Ulm protested against press statements which declared that the conflict in the Württemberg church had been settled by the Reichsbishop's recent visit to Stuttgart, maintain that the only trouble was their opposition to Reichsbishop Mueller's autocratic régime.

Children Belong to State

Children in the Third Reich, according to the report of the Reich's Youth Pastor Zahn's statement to the Evangelical Parents League in Berlin recently, no longer belong to individuals but to the nation, and the Evangelical church, by allowing its youth societies to be absorbed in the Hitler youth movement, shows that it is absolutely on the side of National Socialist youth.

The ban imposed by Bishop Barres on dueling for Roman Catholic students and even on onlookers, threatening them with excommunication, has led to a sharp conflict between Roman Catholic students and other student organizations. The German Studentenschaft, that is the principal organization of German students, according to an earlier declaration to the Reich's leader, supported the National Socialist standpoint in this matter, namely, that the honor of the individual can only be defended in blood and only such student organizations as accept this standpoint can be recognized by the Studentenschaft.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local standard.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326.

NEW BEDFORD—Mondays, June 11, 18, 25, July 2, 9:45-10:00 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc-229m.

SPRINGFIELD—June 11 to 16, inclusive, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc-211m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:30-8:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-484m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, June 16, and 30, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

HUDSON FALLS—Fridays, 9:00-9:15 p. m., WGLC, 1370kc-219m.

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE—Sundays, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-277m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA — Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

CHARLESTON—Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WCSC, 1360kc-220m.

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Fridays of each month, 8:15-8:30 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WFBC, 1200kc-250m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Bolivia Denies War Due to Oil

LA PAZ, Bolivia, June 5 (By U P.)—Bolivia denied allegations that the war with Paraguay was waged for possession of Chaco oil deposits, June 2. Foreign Minister David Alvestegui's reply to the League of Nations Chaco report pointed out that the oil fields are "far away from the zone of conflict."

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50-pound Layer Felt Mattress $9.95
Logan and National Studio Couches $26.65
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Logan Innerspring Mattress $13.65
—Boggs & Buhl, Furniture, Fourth Floor—

DOMESTIC RUGS
$7.95 6x9 Prairie Grass Rugs $5.65
$10.50 6x12 Prairie Grass Rugs $7.40
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$5.95 4½x7½ Prairie Grass Rugs $4.20
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$1.65 Chenille Bath Rugs, 24x45 inches ..... 95¢
24x48-inch Scatter Rugs $1.65
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$2.75 Oval Hooked Rugs, 20x36 in. $1.90
$4.50 Oblong Hooked Rugs, 24x48 in. $3.20
$5.50 Oval Hooked Rugs, 27x54 in. $3.90
—Boggs & Buhl, Domestic Rugs, Third Floor—

HOUSEWARES
Genuine Estate Buffet Range—with Slide Top, Smokeless Broiler, Service Drawer, Heat Control, Minute-Minder and other features $89.50
1934 Electric Washer—with Porcelain Tub, a 10-year Bond, $5 down $49.50
Prima Electric Ironer—with Chromium-plated Shoe. Easy terms $39.50
5-Piece Solid Oak Breakfast Set $17.65
Electric Waffle Iron with Cord $3.50
$2.95 New Kleinert Shower Curtains $1.95
Electric Fan, four 8-inch blades, for AC current, $1.45
Large Ivory Flakes, 5 pkg. for ..... 95¢
Chipso, 6 pkg. for ..... 95¢
Oxydol, single pkg. ..... 20¢
P & G Naphtha Soap, 10 bars for ..... 40¢
Medium Ivory Soap, 10 bars for ..... 45¢
Large Box Rinso, 4 for ..... 80¢
Wood Frame Window Screen, 24x33 in. ..... 45¢
—Boggs & Buhl, Housewares, Basement—

WOMEN'S COATS
$10.95 White wool, Earl-glo lined coats, also diagonal tweeds, matelasse crepes, suring and pastel tweeds, and new dark coats, taffeta trimmed, 11 to 17 and 14 to 40 in the group, for $8.80
$8.95 Misses' and Junior Misses' White Flannel, Wool Crepe, Cotton Homespun, and Linen Coats—also Women's and Little Women's Silk Ensemble Coats, $5.70
$17.50 to $25 Forstmann Barred Sheer Coats, first time sold below $29.75—also bark dress coats, unlined wools with Moire, silk coats, white coats, pastel and Summer tweed coats—14-20, 36-44, 16½-26½ $14.90
—Boggs & Buhl, Second Floor—

MEN'S SUITS

Our Own Famous Quality Line
BLUE LABELS
Extra Trousers, $3.00
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Suits that are noted for their fine style sense—rigorous resistance to wear and smooth shape-retaining qualities.
Worsteds, Shetlands, Cheviots and Checks in new patterns and models. Sportier suits with pinch and free-swing backs. Sizes 35 to 46. For all figures.
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A grand selection for this event and priced to sell hundreds! Long-wearing ease in these carefully tailored models. Extra trousers, $3.75.
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$31.65
So similar to smooth-fitting tailor-made clothes! Sparkling colors and patterns to mark you as being better dressed. Extra trousers, $4.75.
—Boggs & Buhl, Men's Clothing, Third Floor—

DRESSES
From Six Boggs & Buhl Dress Shops! At the Lowest Prices in Our History!
$6.90
Regularly $7.95 to $10.95
In the Cotton, Sports Silk, Junior, Little Women's, Misses and Women's Sections.
French crepe print, washable crepe, and sunback dresses with jackets. Woven stripe shirtings. Dark sheer town suits. Ankle-length Dupanella prints. White sheers and graduation suits. Eyelets. Laces. Cotton Suits. Organdies and Nets!
$5.70
Regularly $5.95 to $7.95
Washable crepe or sheer suits. French crepe prints. Print daylight "diners." Suits with sunback dresses. Linens. Cord Laces. Lots of prints, Navy, White and Cottons! Merely a hint of the unprecedented selections in 6 shops, in 24 sizes!
$13.70
Regular $17.50 to $19.95 Women's, Misses' and Little Women's dark plain or printed sheer suits. Also chiffons with and without jackets.

—Women's Apparel, Second Floor—

MEN'S and BOYS' FURNISHINGS
Battleship Broadcloth Shirts, whites and plain colors, collars attached and neckband $1.55
Quality Shirts and Shorts, each, 38¢
$1.00 Silk Ties ..... 68¢
Finer Pajamas $1.95
Athletic Union Suits ..... 78¢
All Wool Sleeveless Sweaters, sizes 36 to 44 ..... $1.15
Imported Silk Cravats, resilient construction $1.15
Boys' $1.00 Broadcloth Shirts, sizes 8 to 14½ ..... 68¢
Boys' $1.00 Sport Shirts, sizes 8 to 14½ ..... 68¢
Boys' Neckties ..... 25¢ and 35¢
—Men's Shop, First Floor—

Special Values in Every Department
Women's Sportswear
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Women's Corsets
Knit Underwear
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Extra Size Denier Cloth Slips $1
Extra Size Silk Slips $1.95
Pure Silk Slips with Panels $1.18
Tailored and Lace Trimmed Extra Size Silk Gowns $2.95
$3.50 to $4.50 Hand Made Gowns, Slips, Chemises, Panties $2.95
Print Batiste Gowns and one-piece Pajamas $1
$3.95 Print and Pastel Silk Negligees, $2.95
Extra Size Pastel and Print Negligees $3.95
—Boggs & Buhl, Second Floor—

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Mizno Yamada's Scrapbooks

Japanese Girl Who Won Recognition of Admiral Byrd

By Mary M. Starr

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WORTH-WHILE hobby, carried on with enthusiasm, often leads to most interesting results. A young Japanese girl living in New York has compiled a most unusual set of scrapbooks about Admiral Byrd's explorations, and all because of her hobby of studying wind and weather. In one of these scrapbooks is penned:

"N. Y. City, Aug. 18, 1928. To Mizno Yamada, who always gets up the best scrap book of our expeditions. With cordial good wishes, Richard E. Byrd."

Not only Admiral Byrd, but practically every man who accompanied him on his first trip to the South Pole, has signed his name in these books, or indicated in some tangible form his interest in the work of this Japanese girl who has become a friend of them all. Among other autographs in her books are those of Charles A. Lindbergh, Orville Wright, Clarence Chamberlin, Amelia Earhart, Bernt Balchen, Capt. Herbert L. Houchin, Harold June, Capt. H. Koehl, Baron Von Hunefeldt, Capt. James Fitzmaurice, Dieudonne Coste and Joseph Le Brix.

Mizno Yamada's hobby started with a lesson on clouds. An assignment, given while she was in high school, sent her to the roof of the apartment house to study the ever-changing, fleecy forms. Next, she began to study the winds and the weather maps in the daily papers. Her interest grew steadily. This was due, she said, largely to airplanes, for sometimes they flew swiftly and noiselessly high above her in a favoring wind; other times they roared like thunder as they met resistance. In this way, wind and air currents began to fascinate her.

To Include Expedition

Late in 1925, and during the early months of 1926, the newspapers were filled with accounts of Byrd's preparations for his flight to the North Pole. Weather conditions assumed an importance which American schoolbooks had never given them. Miss Yamada read everything she could find on the subject, and it was then she began to make her first scrapbook. Although she was interested primarily in the winds and weather, she soon found the entire expedition so fascinating that she broadened the scope of her clippings to cover it all. When the expedition returned to New York and the first excitement of celebrations had quieted down, Mizno Yamada wrote to Admiral Byrd asking if he would tell her which books to study to advance her in her work. She also told him of her scrapbook and her interest in the Arctic flight. Admiral Byrd replied that very few books were available at that time, but that she had made a good start in her own way. He went on to say that when he next came to New York he would like to see her scrapbook, and if possible would tell her anything he could to help her in her study of aerial mapping.

In addition to inscriptions of Admiral Byrd which she cherishes as indicative of her work well done, she treasures in the same volume the autograph of that valiant aviator, Floyd Bennett.

Admiral Byrd Comes to Call

Even Japanese who have been trained to conceal their emotions would have forgiven the Yamada family's excitement on the day when Admiral Byrd telephoned saying he had a few minutes to call on them. Thus began a friendship which has steadily continued. Their talk about technicalities, which might have been incomprehensible to the average family, had thrilling interest for the Yamadas, for this family had followed Mizno's studies with enthusiasm.

Then came Byrd's flight across the Atlantic, and Mizno made a scrapbook covering this exploit. In all of her books, which now number six large volumes, she has not had any assistance from clipping bureaus or other commercial agencies. "That would spoil the fun," she said in answer to the question. Friends in Japan as well as others in Chicago and elsewhere have contributed clippings from their home papers. In addition to the New York papers are the Osaka Mainichi, Scranton Republican, Los Angeles Examiner, Olyphant Gazette, Virginian-Pilot and The Norfolk Landmark, The Japan Times, Tokyo Nichi-Nichi, The Christian Science Monitor, and many others.

Not an Ordinary Clipping File

Upon first hearing of a scrapbook of newspaper clippings, one might be tempted to pass by without a glance; but a peep inside the black covers shows at once that these are no ordinary receptacles for clippings. Miss Yamada has employed all her native ingenuity in making a decidedly interesting and artistic set of books.

Asked if she were following the second expedition to the Antarctic, Miss Yamada replied that she was, but found it a more difficult task than any of the other Byrd expeditions because the newspapers were not giving so much space to it. Also the Saturday night radiocasts had to be taken down in shorthand, and sometimes when receptivity was not good, she missed a good deal of it.

On a linen-mounted map from the National Geographic Society, Miss Yamada follows each flight and exploring trip from the headquarters at Little America. As we followed her pencil tracing a route, she interrupted long enough to point out the region in Paul Block Bay to which a Japanese antarctic expedition had penetrated in January, 1912, between what is now known as Edsel Ford Range and King Edward VII Land. While it is difficult under any circumstances for men to visit these polar regions, it was particularly so for the Japanese explorers who apparently cannot stand the severe cold so well as Occidentals can.

Last year Miss Yamada attended Cedar Crest College in Allentown, Penna. Although she could not take any specific courses in her major interest, she wanted to have the experience of college life with American girls. It is doubtful if many of her friends at Cedar Crest learned about the collection of Byrdiana, however, for Mizno Yamada was so interested in college life that she didn't have time to talk about her hobby.

Center—Miss Mizno Yamada, the Japanese Girl Living in New York Who for Almost Nine Years Has Kept a Picturesque and Accurate Record of the Various Expeditions of Admiral Byrd. The Autographed Notes of Admiral Byrd and Harold June Are Among Many Autographs in Her Scrapbooks. Above Are the Two Faces of a Medal Given Miss Yamada by Admiral Byrd.

Packing for Your Summer Trip

Luggage—Large, Small and Different

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

NOT many years ago Americans mastered the technique of "traveling light." In many ways it implied discomfort, such, for instance, as inadequate dressing at smart hotels. On the other hand, for the European trip it meant a saving of porters' fees and of the trouble involved in identifying luggage, a custom which survives in certain European countries. Nevertheless, the swing today is away from light travel, owing to the fact that dresses are more voluminous than in the post-war period, skirts longer, hats larger and stiffer, shoes more specialized.

Much luggage is now sold in ensembles and in what the china shops call "open stock," so that one may at any time supplement and replace the pieces lacking in that "en suite" of rawhide, cowhide, alligator, pigskin or duck which one has chosen. The hand luggage in such an ensemble would consist, let us say, for one individual of at least one suit case, a shoe-and-hat box, or perhaps two separate boxes for these articles, and cases for such paraphernalia as are required by riding, golf, tennis, and swimming.

Small Pieces

The period of light travel made one permanent contribution to luggage design. By teaching the tourist to dislike the constant packing and unpacking of garments, it created a demand for luggage which is like movable closets and bureaus, in which articles can remain on hangers and in drawers without wrinkling for extended periods.

For instance, a wardrobe suitcase is offered by Oshkosh which provides sections for shoes and accessories and a flat area in the lid for several dresses, including one for evening, all folded over racks which can be extended over the suit case so that the garments hang free. This firm carries a similar hanger case for men in a 24-inch length, built of top-grain cowhide, which takes care of extra shoes and considerable linen, as well as two suits on extension hooks. Either in black or brown top-grain cowhide.

A cubical case with a box for hats at the bottom, a compartment for shoes above, and a tray with removable partitions for stockings and other accessories, is such a traveling companion as she who is often called "the well-dressed woman" will find particularly convenient. In that smart duck in which Oshkosh specializes, bound with stout cowhide and fortified with solid brass.

The fitted toilet case is, so the writer was informed, a gift item and a thing few people want to live up to, themselves. They find very preferable an empty, good-sized "make-up" case into which they can put their own creams and lotions in the original bottles. An excellent model is lined with permatex, from which many stains may be wiped off, and containing a part-way tray. It can be had in morocco grain and also in imported pigskin, and in red, black, brown, blue and green. It is an Oshkosh design.

Suitcases without compartments are still useful for many types of packing. Built of black crocodile skin they are particularly impressive. The gladstone, the duffle bag, the English kit bag and club bag remain indispensable for carrying coats, sweaters and other bulky garments, and are to be had in the various ensemble series.

Two-Door Trunks

A great improvement in trunks is the two-section design with two dust-proof doors, each of which opens automatically on being unlocked, revealing on the one side, drawers, on the other a hanging closet. This model includes linen dust covers for dainty frocks, and an ironing board and iron holder. One lock suffices for both doors, a twist into a different position being all that is needed for the differentiation. Another trunk has a built-in laundry bag with a trap door for removing the linen without unlocking the garment section.

Saks-Fifth Avenue, exclusively, handles a trunk which revolves on a platform. This is a neat metal disc, almost level with the base, which is slightly raised so that even a thick carpet does not interfere with the operation. This trunk may be had in rawhide (the most sumptuous of luggage materials), in canvas and in fiber, and in different sizes. In any of its materials it can be matched in a long series of accessory pieces.

Saks is showing new air luggage this season, strengthened by mahogany slats, which add greatly to its strength and little to its weight.

Many of the excellent structural ideas which have originated in de luxe baggage have filtered down into cheaper grades and are copied with modifications in comparatively inexpensive materials, so that voyagers with frugal minds, who nevertheless feel entitled to comfort, will find available, not all certainly, but some of the practical architecture of the finer pieces.

H. J. K.

Grape-Nuts Pudding

The Monitor always brings us such splendid recipes that I thought I should like to contribute a pudding recipe, which is a favorite with me, and which seems to be popular instantly with those to whom it is served.

Scald
2 cups grape-nuts with
1½ pints milk. Let soak until cold.
Beat
2 egg yolks with
1 cup sugar until light, then add another ½ pint of milk to which
2 tablespoons cornstarch has been added. Fold this into the grape-nuts. Beat
2 egg whites to stiff froth and add to whole.
Vanilla for flavoring can be added if desired. Pour into greased baking pan. Bake in moderate oven until pudding sets. Serve with lemon sauce.

(Miss) B. O. J., Louisiana.

Marking Joint Possessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

WHEN Charles and Julia Doe were married a year ago they wanted their home to be a partnership deal, each partner having a 50-50 interest in every detail. They therefore decided to wait until after their marriage to make any purchases and to have the fun of selecting their treasures bit by bit with due consideration for each other's tastes and opinions.

Soon after they were married they chose the pattern for their silver. Immediately the question of how to mark their joint ownership possessions popped up. It became a vital question to them because they intended to let the marking of their silver determine all other articles that would from time to time be marked. Julia didn't like the idea of a single initial:

"It looks too much like a hotel or public place. Besides it hasn't enough individuality," she said, "but of course, Charles, I don't want it marked with my own initials or monogram for really it is yours, too."

Belongs To Both

"But I couldn't have it marked with mine and leave you out," said Charles perplexed.

"No—o," agreed Julia, "it is OURS!"

What were they to do in this dilemma? A friend who knew of their perplexity called their attention to the fact that the American colonists followed the English custom of marking their silver to indicate ownership. When a piece was the joint property of a man and his wife, it was pointed out, the initial of the surname was usually placed above the first letters of the two Christian names. Charles and Julia were delighted with this idea and it has proved to be a happy solution to their problem. The joint property of Julia and Charles Doe will hereafter bear the inscription;

D
J C

Some young people of today are reversing the order of the above marking, one authority in a large establishment catering to the finest clientage, said recently. In this case the marking stands;

J C
D

It is better form to place the wife's initials first, it was pointed out. It is also considered quite proper for an engaged girl, preparing her household linens before her marriage, to have them marked with the initials of her new name. Thus Mary Smith, engaged to John Jones, may with perfect propriety, according to this authority, use the initial J.

Partnership

Joint ownership markings seem an especially happy idea however they may be worked out. Many young husbands have as keen an enthusiasm for the set-up of their new home as the bride has. The house as well as the home, if it is to be at its best, rather than the self-expression of the wife, alone, should be a partnership expression.

Charles and Julia Doe have recently heard of another older couple who have also worked out a joint-ownership home. One idea of this older couple which has pleased them much, they hope to work out some day when they emerge from their present apartment into a little house of their own. In the vestibule of this much more elaborate dwelling is embedded in the floor the following words which tell a significant story about the partner-occupants;

Ruth and John Smith
Their Home.

The Market Place

Visiting It Regularly Can Be Helpful and Delightful

By Hannah Dutaud

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINCE the turn of the century, the habit of going to market seems almost to have faded away, whereas in former days it was looked upon as being a vital part of home making, as much so, in fact, as the preparation of food and care of the home.

There are ancient customs which we are pleased to forget, because each succeeding generation is capable of developing its own charm and usefulness. However, the observance of some of the old habits, such as frequent visits to the markets, would help to bring about a comparative understanding between consumer and merchant. Our purveyors are an intensely human group of people, there is really nothing dull about them. There are thousands of these earnest people who would appreciate the personal contact with their patrons. An awakened appreciation on the part of the buyer would be a stimulating influence to those who, in the heat of the day, spend hours nursing the tender things of the earth, in order that we may have the enjoyment of them. The ordinary necessities of life need careful handling and when they are harvested and assembled, a grateful and sympathetic purchaser's interest will do much to compensate these faithful toilers.

Market places have always been very colorful scenes of activity. There are some that have rich historical backgrounds. European travelers will frequently arrange their itineraries in order to arrive in certain cities when the great attraction of the Market Day is in full play. There, local characteristics are easily distinguishable in many instances, some have even retained a bit of their old medieval charm.

In the Old Gothic Town Square

The writer had been in the habit, when traveling in unfrequented places, to make inquiries about market days. One time she came upon one in quite an unexpected way. It seemed as if it had been staged purposely for her arrival, in order that the beauty of the experience might remain indelibly engraved in her memory. The old Gothic city where she was to spend the night was built on what appeared to be very high cliffs. The small provincial hotel which offered shelter was resting on its highest promontory. Surrounding part of the hotel was a lovely old square, its remoteness and peacefulness at once suggested an ideal resting place.

With the approach of dawn she became aware of a great stir below. Many voices were heard in the courtyard and the sound of donkies' hoofs on the stone paving made her hasten to see what it was all about. Opening wide the French window and stepping out on the little balcony, she discovered to her amazement that the whole square had suddenly, as if by magic, been transformed into the loveliest market she had ever seen, and a delicious breeze was blowing the fragrance of the fresh green things and flowers in the direction of her balcony.

An early breakfast soon over, she descended to the square, where she threaded her way between the narrow passages of the stalls, till she had reached the edge of the old stone wall which by this time was lined with rows upon rows of flower pots of every size and description.

Glancing for a moment behind the parapet she saw a panorama of indescribable beauty stretching before her. A peaceful valley with its gentle flowing river and distant hills and here and there an intriguing bit of ruin of bygone splendor, while at her feet was spread the fruitage of the fertile soil. From early dawn peasants had been making their way up the very steep hills, carrying every conceivable thing that is good for food. What arrested the attention most were the donkey carts, the like of which had not been seen elsewhere. The carts consisted of two rather small wheels and then a simple frame which supported two, often three, large shelves or trays on which were displayed in fanciful patterns the most luscious of fruits and vegetables, the upper tray being reserved for flowers. These trays took on such enormous proportions, glancing at the carts from side or rear, the little donkeys were apparently lost to sight. One almost wondered what kept these lovely things suspended in the air.

The Gothic cathedral which had been the objective of the night's stop-over soon became a minor factor in the morning's activities. Here was an unexpected drama and she was reluctant to leave.

The freshness and loveliness of this adventure was absorbing her time and she could not measure the boundaries of her appreciation. Not till a nearby clock tower announced the hour of 12 did she awaken to the fact that the train would soon be in and in all probability it would not delay its course for her.

Faithful Dray Horses

Turning once more for a last glance at the enchanting little carts and to absorb a few more strains of the music of the happy voices of vendors and buyers, her thought quickly traveled to the Champs Elysées on the night before market days, and there filed before her in memory a silent procession of the sturdy dray horses who loyally pull their loads of vegetables, unmindful of the fact that their drivers are sound asleep or that there are hundreds of cabs dashing in every direction. They know they will reach their goal and that no one would interfere with their reaching the market square at a given hour and deliver in safety both the dri s and the contents of their carts.

Perhaps, some contend, they find it too uninteresting to go to their local market, there being nothing there particularly to hold their interest. They argue in favor of the telephone, it being a time saver and well capable of meeting their needs. We are willing to grant that there is some truth in this. That our American markets lack the charm and romance of the European markets is due partly to our lack of interest in them. We do not evince sufficient appreciation to encourage the merchant to improve either his own surroundings or the arrangement of his commodities. The little amenities of life are felt in many ways and the courteous relations between buyer and trades people go far toward helping to keep a community happy.

The home maker with an interesting basket who journeys occasionally to her local market will find the time consumed in this way will more than be offset by the savings she will realize in her expenditures. A wise selection of fruits and vegetables and careful watching of the cuts of meat purchased, will react in a satisfactory way on the saving of money allowed for food. Through these frequent visits a home maker schools herself in what is wise choice, and quickly detects what is to be rejected. She will use more wisdom in her purchase, because objects that one sees and handles take on different size and value than those visualized over the telephone.

Glad to Teach Her

A merchant will also have more consideration for a woman who makes her own purchases and is abreast of market values. The young inexperienced home maker starting on her first venture of marketing need not be concerned because she does not understand all the cuts of meat or the many little ways to judge the value of vegetables. Both butcher and grocer are interested in the patron who desires to learn the fine points of marketing and will take the time to teach the novice all that goes into wise selections, especially when that spirit of bon camaraderie is shown. The home maker who approaches the merchants with a sincere desire to learn from their storehouse of knowledge will be shown the cheaper cuts of meat which have so much nourishment in them, will learn some little secrets about fruits and vegetables that the dealer himself may have learned only through a long period of daily contact with them.

For further information one can apply to the Bureau of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., for bulletins which are supplied free of charge. These are filled with valuable information that is always up-to-date because they are constantly being revised.

An effort to retrieve the old art of marketing is worth considering. The elegance of living need not be less so because the home maker chooses to do her own selecting. As she makes her trips to the market she finds almost an overwhelming number of good things to greet her. Probably many she might otherwise omit from her menus. To maintain the affairs of the kitchen on an economical business basis, simplicity and judicious purchases are fundamental. They are ever a needful aim.

Model by Germaine Bailly

A Lace for Summer Evenings.

This black ciré lace is made up over a foundation of black moiré which very interestingly adds its pattern to that of the lace. It is trimmed with a belt, shoulder straps and a bow of black ciré ribbon. The graceful ruffle on the skirt with its ripple at the top gives an individual chic to the model.

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YOUR SUMMER

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WEAR them with your white spectator frocks; with your new pastels; with your summer knits! For fashion says "white shoes with cut-out effects for almost everything." *Enna Jettick says* "shoes that *fit* for perfect summer comfort." Not too large. Not too small. But . . . *just . . . right.* Come to your nearest Enna Jettick store for the next pair of shoes you buy.

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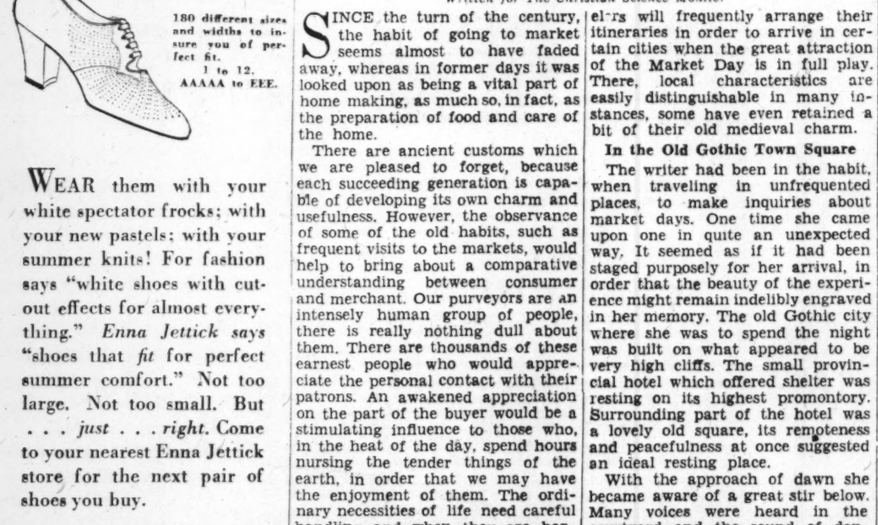

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NO BABY ...can enjoy Finer Foods than these Gerber Products
If you could see the care we take in every step of preparing Gerber's Strained Vegetables and Cereal for Baby, you'd realize why the above statement is so true. Only the finest of vegetables are used, harvested right at the pink of perfection; then rushed to Gerber kitchens while they're still fresh. Everything to help make little ones grow rosy-cheeked and husky is found in the Gerber list. It offers wholesome variety — each food extra finely strained for infant digestive systems. Check your Baby's needs from list below.
Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . *Spinach*, so rich in natural food values . . . *Peas*, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . *Prunes*, an important part of infant diet . . . *Carrots*, very nourishing . . . *Green Beans*, for variety . . . *Vegetable Soup*, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . *Beets* . . . and *Strained Cereal*, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.
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Lucky Tiger Vegetable Oil Hair Dressing (formerly known as Whyte-Fox). Highly processed from vegetable oils to control Dry and Unruly Hair. Quickly penetrating. Not greasy or sticky. Beautifies and enables you to dress the hair in any style. Popular with adults and children.
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Discovery of New Element, Said to Be Earth's Hardest, Revealed to Italian Savants

It's Known as 'No. 93,' and the Claim Is That It Could Rejuvenate the Earth; Battle of Neutrons Against Nuclei of Uranium Brought Transformation

ROME, June 5 (AP)—Discovery of a new element, known as "No. 93," which was artificially created from uranium, was reported to the Italian Lincei Academy yesterday by Senator Mario Corbino, who saw in the accomplishment evidence that the world will grow young again.

The discovery was made, he said, by Prof. Enrico Fermi, member of the Academy, through bombarding nuclei of uranium with neutrons.

"Uranium after having absorbed neutrons converted itself rapidly through emission of electrons into an element placed immediately higher in the series, that is, a new element, bearing the number 93," said Senator Corbino.

"This element embraced a nuclear charge greater than that of any existing element. The new element is radioactive, and its chemical properties are analogous to those of manganese."

Senator Corbino told his distinguished audience, which included King Victor Emmanuel, that "the study of the nucleus, now in its beginning, aims at the ambitious plan of giving back to the earth the youthfulness of its materials."

"One can now affirm," he declared, "this ambitious design has been converted into reality."

Professor Fermi's discovery, he added, "is in effect a manifestation of new youth communicated by nuclear collision to old established material."

The new element was described as the hardest element known to man, and Senator Corbino emphasized the importance of its discovery and the method employed.

"Since uranium was discovered," he continued, "discoveries of new elements had the effect of filling up vacancies among simple bodies between the extremes of No. 1, hydrogen, and No. 92, uranium.

"In the case of the new element, 93, however, we deal instead with the artificial fabrication of a new element constituted outside the series of elements known on earth."

It should not be considered strange that the new element is not found, Senator Corbino said, because it rapidly transforms itself unless the force which brought it into being continues.

In 13½ minutes, he said, the new element's atoms have changed their nature. He compared it to radium, which continuously transforms itself but is continually reformed from uranium.

Henry George Club Has Big Booster In Pittsburgh Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, June 5—Through one of the queer turns of politics, Pittsburgh is in the unique position of being virtually run by the Henry George Club, until six months ago a little-known debating society.

Today the name of Henry George is literally a household word throughout the Pittsburgh district, and the club's membership rolls contain many new names, all because the club's founder 10 years ago is now Mayor of Pittsburgh.

Regular attendance at the Henry George meetings is one sure way of presenting oneself before Mayor William N. McNair and many of the heads of city departments.

Some of the members do not subscribe to the views of Henry George, a few haven't read anything the famous economist wrote. Even its founder, Mayor McNair, does not believe in the Henry George single tax theory, but he has seen fit to draw many of his political aides from the club's ranks. However, the Mayor does believe with Henry George that any profit from land should be the common inheritance of all.

Dr. Watson Reëlected

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 6 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Robert Watson of Boston was reëlected to his fifteenth term as chairman of the Press-Radio Bible Service. The organization, which supplies verses of Scripture to more than 3000 newspapers throughout the world for daily publication, was organized in 1920 by Mr. A. Y. Reid of Cincinnati, who was reelected secretary.

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Unique elastic side straps are individually adjustable.

Note flatness of abdomen and reduction of hips and hollow back.

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Classroom on Wheels Takes Kansas Pupils To 'Study' New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 5—A classroom on wheels, carrying the entire junior and senior classes and teachers of the Bentley (Kan.) High School, rolled into New York yesterday for a four-day educational tour of the city. Dissatisfied with the limitations of a small rural high school, they are here to study government, industry and art at first-hand.

Although the motorbus, with its 20 alert youngsters, had all the appearances of a gala vacation tour the trip is by no means a lark, according to Prof. Frank W. Cyr, of Teachers College, Columbia University. It is an educational experiment of very considerable significance, he said. Always the small secondary school has been hampered by lack of resources, he held, but now a small school is turning the tables by using a motorbus as a magic carpet and transporting itself to the very sources of education.

Big industry has welcomed the traveling school since it set forth on May 21. The Tennessee Valley Authority showed them a virtual laboratory of sociology, where many of the root problems of the new economic order are being worked out far in advance of the rest of the country. In Washington, government was studied through Senators and Representatives, judges and Congressional debates.

Professor Cyr was asked about the study group's finances. "That's easy," he said. "The girls in the home economics department are supervising the meals. They cook and serve everyone picnic style along the way."

The original idea developed last summer at Teachers College, where one of Professor Cyr's students, the superintendent of schools of Bentley, was searching for ways of overcoming the handicaps of his small rural high school. Plans were laid far in advance and government officials and business men indicated their willingness to help out. The whole school assisted in the arrangements.

Rubber Workers Plan Pact With Employers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, June 6—Rubber workers, organized for the first time in a big way, are here to draft a contract for factory owners to sign. Some 200 delegates were welcomed by a parade in which there were said to be more than 15,000 marchers.

Delegates represent some 60,000 organized workers it is claimed by the United Rubber Workers of America, which called the meeting. Mr. Frank Morrison of Washington, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, spoke to the group in Akron's largest auditorium. He recalled the many attempts to organize the industry in the last 20 years, "small groups disbanding because of the antagonism and opposition of the employers."

"The enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act has changed the outlook," he stated. "This has given the worker the right to organize and denied the right of employers to discriminate against employees because of union membership."

Fight to Free Mooney Heads for Appeals Court

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6 (AP)—Tom Mooney's fight for release from the prison to which he was sent on conviction of bombing a preparedness parade here in 1916, will be taken next to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Federal District Judge A. F. St. Sure declined yesterday to reconsider his recent refusal of a writ of habeas corpus for Mr. Mooney. The court had denied the writ on the ground that Mr. Mooney had not exhausted all legal remedies available in California state courts.

MOTHER WINS OUT . . .
DINNER WITH YOUR STYLISH FRIENDS NEXT WEEK? MERCY ME, NO — I'D BE TOO ASHAMED OF MY DISHPAN HANDS —
BUT, PLEASE, MUMS! YOU'RE TO BE THE GUEST OF HONOR
YOU MUST GO, JANE. QUIT FUSSING ABOUT YOUR HANDS — START USING LUX FOR DISHES. IT'S THAT HARSH SOAP THAT'S CAUSING YOUR TROUBLE
MAYBE YOU'RE RIGHT, SARAH — I'LL TRY LUX
READY, MUMS? GEE, YOUR HANDS ARE SMOOTH AND WHITE AS A MOVIE QUEEN'S
THANKS, SON — THEY GET BEAUTY CARE RIGHT IN MY DISHPAN — WITH LUX — FOR LESS THAN ½ A DAY

As Modern as It's New York Setting

Wide World — Outdoor Garden Show in Rockefeller Center

Simplicity and Speed Characterize Design by Miss Isabella Pendleton to Fit Present-Day Moods of Frankness and Sincerity.

Gardens Echo Changing Traits Of Nation, Landscaper Declares

Sunken Plaza Tells of Speed and Directness Found in Modern American Life in Big Centers; Planned 'to Look Well From the Air'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6—Gardens take on the social traits of a country, in the opinion of Miss Isabella Pendleton, who designed the garden which is now drawing crowds of people to Radio City, and is responsible for a good many of the most beautiful landscaped estates on Long Island.

On this basis, Miss Pendleton read the character of America today. Two of the dominant traits she has illustrated in the Radio City garden, speed and a simplicity of detail which "he who runs may read." The Radio City garden was intended to look well from the air, even more than from the street, and those who look down from the thousands of neighboring office building windows can see very clearly those two qualities. The garden is all lines and angles, long straight and diagonal lines, which resemble electricity or air waves.

"Learning to Use Gardens"

Everywhere the curving beds and the rounded clipped hedges and trees of the Victorian era are giving way to these new qualities, says Miss Pendleton, embodying the frankness and sincerity, as well as the speed of these times. Informality, another present-day characteristic represents the casual, free idea of youth, which turns from the formality and stiffness of the gardens of the past.

"Five years ago Americans did not know how to live out of doors," says Miss Pendleton. "Now they are living in their gardens as never before, not only the gardens of big estates, but in the little city back yards. On these gardens they are spending much more thought than ever before. There will be fewer expensive plants, but more attention to detail and planning, more concentrated beauty, and a much more discriminating choice whether it is of seeds and flowers, of shrubbery, or of statuary. People are giving up the borders 300 or 400 feet long and 15 feet wide which used to be a feature of big gardens, and are demanding that everything have a reason."

For instance, Miss Pendleton describes a garden where the white birch trees are planted on a hill fading away in the distance so that one cannot see where the trees end, as lovely in her opinion as, "the person who quietly backs out of a room instead of getting up quickly and violently rushing out." Similarly she says it is more desirable to cut steps out of a natural stone ledge than to introduce them artificially into a garden.

Woodland Narcissus Trail

One of her favorite gardens is a trail of poet's narcissus which a friend planted through the woodland where her dog once wandered and never returned. The flowers wind and dance and disappear from sight just as the little animal once ran.

Miss Pendleton began her gardening as a profession in a time of great sorrow when she chose to put to creative uses her intensity of feeling. Now a successful landscape artist, she is installed in a fascinating old house in the Turtle Bay section of New York City with her husband Mr. Ezra Bowen, the economist, and in her own long narrow garden in the center of a city block where there is no sound but the twittering of birds she may talk of the gardens she has made. The one she likes best she did for Mrs. Irving Cox at Little Neck, a maintaining garden planted in a swamp.

The idea was to plant things which would not need weeding or care. At first the fight was between the flowers and the weeds and then as the flowers grew they quite shut out the weeds. There are four pictures in that garden, the early spring one when the cowslips, the yellow narcissus, the white birch, and the cherry trees make a pastel scene.

In summer come the azaleas and the iris, with their deeper tints, and for late summer there are the mallows, astilbes, lythrum and Japanese iris. In the fall the dull, rich tones of the salt marshes themselves make their own picture. Around the book bindery where Mrs. Cox works, a peasant garden has been planted, with brick paths lined with boxwood and marked by standard box trees.

But in spite of the beauty of the country, Miss Pendleton thinks that a city garden has its points. In the country there is so much that you miss things, but in town one sees every little bit of beauty, she says, pointing to the way the sunlight dapples the young tendrils of a vine on a neighbor's wall, or the way her own long aisles of fuchsia stand against the bushes, or just the way the light falls on a cool white floor.

Berlin's Press Court Fines German Writer

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 6—The first disciplinary sentence against a German journalist under the new press law was imposed June 4 by Berlin's special press court.

A member of the editorial staff of the Agerman, a weekly paper, was fined 20 marks for an article the authorities considered likely to cause unrest among National Socialist Storm Troopers. The fine was small, but the man, it was stated at the trial, had already spent 4½ weeks in a concentration camp.

Hitler Bars Picture From Church Altars

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 6—As the result of protests to Chancellor Adolf Hitler from the Free Synod of Berlin-Brandenburg, churches are henceforth forbidden to hang pictures of Herr Hitler on their altars.

That such occasions have actually occurred is officially admitted in a reply just published from the Chancellor's secretary which states all such pictures must be immediately removed.

CUT-OUTS OF MICKEY MOUSE AND HIS PALS!

Here's a barrel of fun for boys and girls!—Wonderful cut-outs of Mickey and his pals are on some Post Toasties packages . . . The Three Little Pigs on others. Children love them!

Serve Post Toasties often! The whole family will love these golden, toasted corn-heart flakes that stay crisp and crunchy in milk or cream. A product of General Foods.

By special arrangement with Walt Disney Enterprises. © G. F. Corp., 1934

CUT THEM OFF THE BOX

Britain's Bread Costs More With Grower Profiting

Wheat Conference Pleased With Government Guarantee Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Hopes of better prices for wheat farmers in all parts of the world reside in discussions that have been going on in London among representatives of 21 nations on this question.

The conference has been presided over by Mr. Robert W. Bingham, American Ambassador in Great Britain. Its object has been to reach agreement to enforce minimum export prices for each state. This has been the easier for the fact that in the case of Britain which is the biggest world purchaser of outside wheat, every rise which takes place in the price of wheat reduces the amount which has to be raised by taxing flour. This is because the British Government guarantees a fixed minimum price to the grower of wheat in the United Kingdom and pays for this by an import duty on flour.

The scheme proposed provides for a rise in wheat price sufficient only to involve an increase of one half-penny (one cent) in the cost of the four-pound loaf in the United Kingdom.

A committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Andrew Cairns, secretary to the conference and formerly statistician of the selling agency, Canadian Wheat Pools, is contemplated to supervise this arrangement.

McDermott Elected

CHICAGO, June 6 (AP)—Mr. W. C. McDermott, Washington, D. C., was elected chairman of the traffic group of the National Retail Dry Goods Association yesterday.

Ohio Man Graduates at 58 From 5-Month Akron Course

Daniel Now Writes His Name Instead of Making an X and Finds Satisfaction in New Ability to Read Bible to His Wife

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Reading and writing have been mastered by 58-year-old Mr. Ned Daniel and others of this city in the last five months, attending Summit County's Emergency School. Where he formerly moistened a pencil and painstakingly made a cross, Mr. Daniel displays sheet after sheet of school paper covered with neat handwriting, each sheet bearing his own name and the mark "100" at the top.

As he graduated there was pride, and more than pride, in his face. There was rare satisfaction. For Mr. Daniel cannot only write now, but he can read the Bible to his wife, who can neither read nor write and who was unable to attend the Emergency School. She is overjoyed when he sits down at night and reads to her one favorite passage after another.

The Summit Emergency School, set up last fall for the purpose of providing activity for, and to act as a stabilizing influence to, people who were restless during the period of economic distress, and which employed only jobless teachers, has had an enrollment of 2000 during its one brief half year of existence, according to Mr. Ralph H. Waterhouse, superintendent of Akron schools, and chairman of the Emergency School Committee.

That it has more than justified itself was seen in eager, happy faces of the pupils, who viewed their own work at the final exhibition held in a school hall. Pupils of all nationalities represented in the city, of all ages and sizes, displayed their dresses and their quilts, their basket-work and their paper flowers, to visitors who were escorted about the great hall by Miss Mary Miner and Mrs. Marguerite Crawford, the two supervisors. There was the light of achievement in their eyes.

Typing and blue prints made by the business and commercial classes were of such excellence that samples are being sent to the state exhibition at Columbus.

There were made-over clothes as well as newly fashioned ones. Someone had found an old army coat in the basement and had fashioned it into a neat suit. Someone else had made an interesting sample. Pillows, bags and doilies were made out of odds and ends of things found around the house.

Domestic service classes had learned to set tables attractively, and a table was there, all aglitter with glass and china and fine linen. A class in music appreciation showed excellent notebooks. And Mr. Marcus Veal's orchestra played harmoniously during the entire evening as the visitors flocked through. Mr. Veal, it seems, cannot read or write, but how he can play the trombone!

"The Emergency School program is the forerunner of an extensive adult education plan which will spread very rapidly throughout the country, I believe, as educators recognize the zeal of the people for more education of all types," said Mr. Waterhouse.

Rhubarb Introduced

The growing of rhubarb has been introduced with profit in the Florida Everglades around Lake Okeechobee.

Everybody's ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THEM!

Campbell's NOODLE WITH CHICKEN SOUP

It's NEW!

In a few short weeks, the new Campbell's Noodle Soup has won a tremendous popularity! Campbell's have taken the old home favorite—Noodle Soup—and made it so much richer in chicken—so much more delicious—that it is a revelation to you. Choice egg noodles—chicken broth of extra strength—tender chicken meat!

The price—the same as other Campbell's Soups!

Campbell's CREAM of MUSHROOM

It's NEW!

Now Campbell's make it possible for you to enjoy Cream of Mushroom whenever you want it! A new de luxe soup that has met with instant approval. It's made with fresh, whole, cultivated mushrooms of best table quality—and sweet, fresh cream so thick it will hardly pour. The cream is double-thick, so that when an equal quantity of water is added, the soup has just the desired creamy mushroom goodness.

The price—the same as other Campbell's Soups!

Vines, Barnes And Gledhill Win in Singles

Advance in New England Professional Tennis Tournament at Longwood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 6—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., the newest king of the professionals, made his début at the Longwood Cricket Club stadium yesterday as a paid player. Vines, playing a third-round match in the New England professional tennis championships, defeated Herman Peterson of New York, in straight sets before a gathering of not more than 50 persons. Peterson, in spite of his double-faulting, made a good showing against the Californian. The score: 7—5, 6—1, 6—4.

Another third-round encounter brought Bruce P. Barnes of Austin, Texas, and John A. Barnaby, Harvard instructor, together. Barnaby, assistant to Coach Harry L. Cowles, and playing in his first professional tournament, took 10 games away from the Texan in the three-set match, scored at 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

Keith Gledhill, making his first professional appearance here, defeated Ernest H. Kuhne of New York, 6—1, 1—6, 6—3.

In doubles, Big Bill Tilden and Barnes won a first-round match from the Peterson brothers, Peter and Herman, 6—2, 6—4, while a local pair, Malcolm T. Hill and Alfred Turner of Waban, advanced through a victory over Melvine Kann and Rudolph Noble, both of New York, at 6—1, 6—2. The summary:

New England Professional Lawn Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—Second Round

Keith Gledhill, California, defeated Ernest H. Kuhne, New York, 6—1, 1—6, 6—3.

Third Round

Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Texas, defeated John A. Barnaby, Cambridge, Mass., 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Herman Peterson, Fishers Island, N. Y., 7—5, 6—1, 6—4.

Doubles—First Round

Alfred Turner and Malcolm T. Hill, Waban, Mass., defeated Melvin Kann and Rudolph Noble, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Bruce P. Barnes, Texas, defeated Peter and Herman Peterson, 6—2, 6—4.

Johnson Wins 20-Mile Walk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

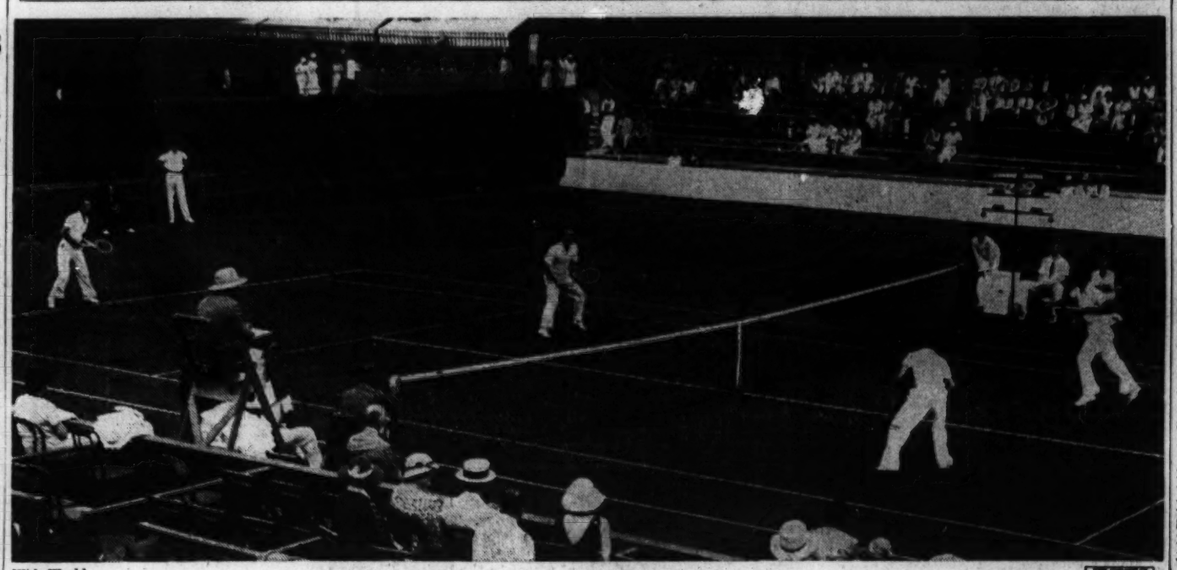
SHEFFIELD, Eng.—T. Lloyd Johnson of the Leicester Walking Club, victor in 1927 and 1930, won this year's 20-mile championship of the Road Walking Association here recently. His time was 2h. 49m. 58s. One hundred and forty-five walkers faced the starter, a notable absentee being T. W. Green, winner of the 50,000-meter walk at the Los Angeles Olympic Games two years ago. F. Rickards of Belgrave Harriers was second in 2h. 51m. 58s., and A. E. Plumb, victor in 1932, was third with a time of 2h. 53m. 9s. The Surrey Walking Club entered two sides for the team championship and the "A" squad retained its national title. The S. W. C. men totaled 40 points against Belgrave Harriers' 42 and Leicester W. C.'s 56. The inter-district championship for the Hammond Trophy was won by the South. The Southerners totaled 79 points. The Midlands had 205 and the North 298.

Gerrard to Captain Bath R. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—R. A. Gerrard, hard-tackling center-threequarter back in England's national team, has been elected captain of the Bath Rugby Football Club for next season. Gerrard, a strong attacking runner and whole-hearted defender, is gifted with a splendid physique suitable for the most strenuous type of Rugger. He played in the English fifteens which defeated those of Scotland, Ireland and Wales in the season just concluded. His first appearance for his country was against Wales in January, 1931.

Watch Good Doubles Play to Learn Tactics



Wide World

Left—Francis X. Shields and George M. Lott (at the Net) Playing Against Two Davis Cup Players From the Argentine at the Chevy Chase Country Club, Washington.

By Dexter G. Dey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

TEAMWORK! That, in brief, is the first law of successful doubles play. You and your partner must know and understand each other. You must both combine intelligently, and concentrate on a common purpose—that of building up and scoring the winning point. The game of doubles consists mainly of keeping the ball in play; leading up to an opening through a series of plays; and then, when the opportunity arrives, punching through the scoring shot. This continues, giving the combined wits of both partners plenty of opportunity to function.

Many tennis fans state that there is more enjoyment in watching or playing doubles than singles. There are many reasons why they are right; and as many, also, why doubles is a very difficult game to play at all. In doubles, teamwork and coöperation wholly outweigh, in value, any individual brilliance. Two average players, working together in harmony, and playing in perfect combination, can very often defeat a team composed of two individually brilliant stars.

What Is Good Doubles Play?

What is good doubles play? Perhaps the best way for an ambitious doubles team to learn this is to watch good doubles when it is being played. If you do this, you and your partner will soon find yourselves thinking good doubles. When you start thinking good doubles play, on and off the court, you will, before long, find yourselves playing better doubles. This is what other combinations have done to gain success.

Select, as a model, the best doubles team you can. For example, let it be the club champions, sectional, or national doubles titlists. Figure out their methods. Determine whether or not any of them can be appied to your own play. Even their errors will give you a clue to what should be done.

Some of the fundamentals to be observed in good doubles play and put into practice, are:

Keeping the Ball in Play—This is not altogether simple. It entails slowing down, but not softening, your strokes. It requires patience in waiting for the proper opportunity, which may not arrive until four, five, or more shots have been played. Then you can "lean" on the ball for a scoring point. It also requires that you scramble for the ball when your opponents are hammering away, and finding unprotected spots in your court. If you keep the ball in play during a hectic session and weather the storm, the moment will soon follow when you and your partner can sweep to the attack and win the point which your opponents were confident was theirs.

Making Sure of the Return of Service—The server in doubles has the advantage not only of his own delivery, but also the position of his partner at the net to cut off weak returns. Make your returns of service certain and steady to the most unprotected part of your opponents' court. A good wide drive which the server will have to handle is effective, as is a deep lob over the net man's head. Pick out some good shots and practice them continually.

Keep Parallel With the Net

Keeping as Nearly as Possible Side by Side—You and your partner must keep parallel to the net in order to present the strongest front. If you are placed one in back of the other, even though on your respective sides, you will leave an opening of which any alert pair of opponents will soon take advantage. The center of your court is one place where you must never be caught! It is "quicksand" and the first thing you know your opponents will be placing their shots at your feet or those of your partner!

Use of the Lob—The lob is considered by the majority of experts to be the most effective weapon in doubles. In the hands of any thinking player, it may become an extremely offensive weapon. When correctly used, it will break up the strongest net attack, and can often reduce a pair of smashing, rip-roaring opponents to mild-mannered types. Do not lob when unnecessary. Mix your lobs with unexpected drives off the forehand or backhand. Many a good doubles team has cracked on drop shots just over the net, which have brought them up running, to be caught there while well-placed lobs were sent to the baseline. Try it out. The fun alone is worth the effort spent.

The Net Game—No doubles team can thrive or survive solely on back-court play. The team must develop a strong, consistent net attack. It is the ultimate end of every maneuver in doubles. Good doubles players must be good volleyers, and partners must be at the net volleying together. Do not go haphazardly to the net. Your position there must be planned. It is the place where your "kill" is made, and the point most often won. It is a sound policy for you to go to the net at your first opportunity. The team serving first has the advantage for one player is already stationed there. The server should advance to be in line with the partner at the net as soon as possible. Otherwise, the partner at the net will be left stranded, and your opponents free to move in. In most instances they will need no second invitation!

Improving Your Tennis
Last of 12 Articles

The art and pleasure of doubles might serve to fill several volumes. Perhaps the best advice to any tennis enthusiast is to go out and play intelligently, and thus write your own personal chapters!

England Defeats The Rest in Test Trial Cricket

LONDON, June 6 (Canadian Press).—England defeated The Rest by 10 wickets in the test trial cricket match concluding at Lord's yesterday. The scores were: The Rest, 218 and 271; England, 472 for four, declared, and 19 for none.

The Nawab of Pataudi and Leslie Ames, for England, proved the stoutest batsmen. The Nawab ran up 152 and Ames 146. Neither was dismissed. For The Rest Bryan Valentine, with 108, not out, proved most troublesome, with C. F. Walters contributing 57 runs.

Hedley Verity and Thomas Mitchell shared the bowling honors for the winning side. Mitchell took four first-innings wickets for 48 and five in the second innings for 121, while Verity captured four second-innings wickets for 34.

R. E. S. Wyatt of Warwickshire, invited to captain the English team against Australia in the opening test match, suffered a slight fracture across the bone at the top of his thumb which interfered with his batting. Wyatt thinks he will be ready for the test opening Friday, but the selectors will wait until Thursday before definitely deciding whether he will lead the team.

Leicester defeated Glamorgan by 10 wickets in a first-class county cricket match ending at Hinckley. Derby defeated Nottingham by only 28 runs.

The remaining three county matches were decided on the first innings, Kent winning from Yorkshire, Sussex from Warwick and Northampton from Worcester.

New York Team Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN HEAD, L. I., N. Y., June 6—Mrs. Jeannette C. Hitchcock, chairman of the committee selected to pick the players who will represent the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association in the coming matches for the Sears Cup, which will be played at Baltimore Friday and Saturday, has named seven members for the team. Those named are Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Mrs. H. C. Brunie, Mrs. Carolyn Hirsch, Carolyn Roberts, Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., Florence Le-Boutillier and Mrs. Penelope A. McBride.

Syracuse Gets Rhem

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 6 (AP)—Flint Rhem, big right-handed pitcher of the St. Louis Cardinals, is on his way to join the Syracuse Chiefs of the International Baseball League, the club manager, Jack Corbett, announced today. At the same time, he revealed that Ralph Judd, who defeated Albany yesterday, 10 to 5, has been ordered to the St. Paul club of the American Association.

Three-Day Match Drawn

MANCHESTER, Eng., June 6 (AP)—The three-day cricket match between the touring Australian cricket team and Lancashire County yesterday was left drawn, with the visitors holding a long lead in runs scored. The scores were: Australia 367 and 338 for 3 wickets; Lancashire 285. Meanwhile at Lord's, near London, England's team, which starts the first test with Australia, was defeating "the Rest" by 10 wickets. The scores were: England 472 for four, declared, and 19 for no wickets; the Rest, 218 and 271.

Birmingham Women Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Birmingham University, with a total of 29 points, retained the championship title at the Universities Athletic Union's recent track and field event meeting for women at Manchester, Leeds University was runnerup with a total of 22 points, while third place was taken by Manchester with 15 points.

Chicago Awards Trackmen

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 6—On recommendations of Coach N. A. Merriam, major letters have been awarded to track and field athletes at University of Chicago as follows: H. L. Block '35, Samuel Perlis '34, W. E. Rapp '34, J. W. Roberts '34, and L. H. Yarnal '35, residents of Chicago, and John Jay Berwanger '36 of Dubuque, Iowa; R. W. Milow '35, and E. P. Ovson '35 of Oak Park, Ill., and B. L. Smith '35 of Long Beach, Calif. Minor letters have been claimed by Edward Nicholson '35, and William Sills '35 of Chicago; A. C. Dystrup '36 of Lamont, Ill., and E. W. Krause '36, Oak Park, Ill.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	30	18	.625
Indianapolis	23	19	.548
Milwaukee	25	21	.543
Columbus	22	24	.478
Kansas City	22	24	.478
St. Paul	21	24	.467
Louisville	20	26	.435
Toledo	20	27	.426

Results June 5

Toledo 5, Louisville 1.
Toledo 7, Louisville 5.
Indianapolis 4, Columbus 1.
Milwaukee 10, St. Paul 1.
Minneapolis 9, Kansas City 8.

College Baseball Results

Iowa 5, Michigan Normal 5.
Luther 4, Upper Iowa 3.

British Wightman Cup Team Named

By the Associated Press

London, June 6

A BRITISH Wightman Cup team of six members headed by Mrs. Kitty McKane Godfree today was named to meet the United States team captained by Helen H. Jacobs at Wimbledon June 15-16 for possession of the women's international tennis trophy now held by America.

Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven, French hard-courts champion; Dorothy E. Round, first ranking British player; Betty M. Nuthall, Nancy Lyle, and E. M. Dearman are the other players selected.

The Misses Lyle and Dearman are newcomers to cup play. Miss Scriven was a member of the 1933 team at Forest Hills, while the other three all have played at least two times on the English team.

Allison in Third Round, N. E. Tennis

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr., rangy blonde Texan, began his campaign for the New England tennis tournament here yesterday with two victories which carried him into the third round, blasting E. B. Brown of Hartford, into defeat, 6—4, 6—0, and then disposing of Dick Martini, Worcester, Mass., 6—4, 6—0.

J. Gilbert Hall, the defending champion, whipped his way into the third round with an easy 6—3, 6—3 defeat of Egbert Miles, the Yale player, and Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., of New York, slashed out a victory over Daniel Morrison of California, 4—6, 6—2, 8—6.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena (Calif.) girl, who is seeded at No. 1, stroked her way into the fourth round in the women's singles, defeating E. Schaffer, New Haven, 6—0, 6—0, and eliminating Louise Blackman, Detroit, Mich., 6—2, 6—2.

Only one upset was provided in the men's singles. Sam Hayes, unseeded, of Holyoke, Mass., eliminated Robert Murray, seeded No. 7, Canadian Davis Cup player, to gain the second round.

Woolwich Cadets Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, have won the annual triangular track and field event meeting in which they are opposed by the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Air Force Cadet College, Cranwell. The 69 points totaled by the Woolwich representatives at Cranwell this year represented the highest aggregate recorded since the meeting became a triangular affair eight years ago. Sandhurst scored 67 points and Cranwell 53. This was the winner's second success since 1927. Prior to that year the fixture was a dual meet between Sandhurst and Woolwich. Although no records were broken this year, the general standard of performances was good. The outstanding competitor was J. S. S. Prest, an old Rugbeian. He won the 100 yards for Woolwich in 10 1-5s. and was a close second in the quarter-mile dash.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	24	18	.571
Detroit	25	19	.568
Cleveland	22	17	.564
St. Louis	21	20	.512
Washington	23	23	.500
Boston	21	22	.488
Philadelphia	18	25	.418
Chicago	16	26	.381

Results June 5

Boston 8, New York 3.
Detroit 20, Cleveland 2.
Cleveland 5, Detroit 4.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 10, Chicago 5.
Philadelphia 8, Washington 7.
Washington 4, Philadelphia 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	27	16	.628
New York	28	17	.622
Chicago	27	18	.600
Pittsburgh	23	17	.575
Boston	22	18	.550
Brooklyn	17	26	.395
Philadelphia	14	26	.350
Cincinnati	9	29	.237

Results June 5

New York 13, Boston 4.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 11, Brooklyn 10.
Philadelphia 8, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, rain.

New York Elects O'Connor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6—Thomas O'Connor '35 has been elected captain of the New York University baseball team for next year. He plays first base.

Refreshing the Home?
You can get some worth-while decorating ideas from the Monitor-advertised furniture stores. Antique dealers are another source of information, and there's many a helpful hint in the advertisements of manufacturers of products for the home.

Seven College Crews Listed In the Varsity

Pacific Coast Has Two in Big Hudson River Race

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Seven picked college crews, headed by two mighty boatloads from the Pacific coast—Washington and California—yesterday were officially listed to row the four miles down the Hudson from Krum Elbow in the varsity feature of renewal of the historic Poughkeepsie regatta June 16.

As if its record were not enough—the Huskies are the only undefeated crew in the varsity race—Washington drew the No. 1 lane on the west shore where it will gain protection if the river is rough.

Eighteen crews in all are entered in the three races, varsity, junior varsity and freshmen, only three less than competed in the 1932 regatta, the last held. Rutgers is sending a freshman boatload to the races for the first time.

Columbia, Cornell and Syracuse entered full navies while Washington, California, Navy and Penn each listed two crews. Massachusetts Tech, entered in all three races two years ago, decided not to compete because of examinations and lack of time for conditioning.

Drawn after Washington for the varsity race, in order, are Columbia, rowing in No. 2 where so many Poughkeepsie champions have shown their wake to the rest of the fleet, Cornell, California, Syracuse, Penn and Navy.

Since the change three years ago, moving all the crews closer together and further out in the river, the lanes drawn do not mean as much as they did when the crews out in the river got more benefit from the tide on a calm day and those inside under the river bank were more sheltered in bad weather.

Navy drew No. 1 in the "Jayvee" race, at three miles, followed by Syracuse, Columbia, Cornell and California.

Columbia will be inside for the two-mile freshman brush, with Syracuse, Washington, Rutgers, Penn and Cornell lined up in that order, from the west bank.

Several crews already are in camp at Poughkeepsie, Columbia checking Saturday, followed by California and Pennsylvania Monday, and Washington yesterday. The rest are expected in the next few days.

The freshman race is scheduled at 4:30 (eastern standard), the Jayvee at 5:30 and the varsity at 6:30.

Oxford Fencers Take Match With Cambridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD—Oxford University triumphed in the annual épée fencing match with Cambridge here recently by 16 wins to 8. This convincing victory enabled the Dark Blues to retain the trophy awarded for the best aggregate score in inter-varsity matches with épée, foil and saber. The Oxford men lost the foil and saber encounters in February by 5 wins to 4 with the foil, and 3 to 1 with saber. Thus their total of wins for the three weapons was 21, against the Cantabs, 16.

M. A. L. Cripps, an old Etonian, won all his five matches with the épée for Oxford. He was hit only twice. The Light Blues were without the services of their best swordsman, H. D. H. Bartlett. The summary:

Oxford University—M. A. L. Cripps, 5 wins; A. R. W. Stansfeld, S. Cressall and M. D. McCready, 3 wins; E. Putin, 2 wins. Total—16 wins.

Cambridge University—P. M. Turquet, J. Russell, A. Langdon and P. Bristow, 2 wins; J. L. Cheyne, 0 wins. Total—8 wins.

English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing

(to June 5 Inc.)

	W	L	LO FI	B FI	A WR	PP	PO	P.C.
Sussex	6	0	2	1	0	135	103	76.29
Yorkshire	3	0	1	1	1	90	57	63.33
Kent	3	1	2	1	0	120	73	60.83
Leicester	3	1	0	2	0	90	51	56.66
Derbyshire	3	2	0	1	0	90	48	50.33
Surrey	2	2	1	1	0	90	38	42.22
W'cestershire	1	0	2	2	0	75	31	41.33
Essex	2	1	1	4	0	120	47	39.16
Hampshire	1	1	4	0	0	90	33	38.88
Lancashire	1	1	3	2	0	105	36	34.28
Not'hamshire	1	2	2	0	0	75	25	33.33
Warw'kshire	1	2	2	1	1	105	32	30.47
Middlesex	1	3	2	1	0	105	28	26.66
Som'setshire	1	2	0	3	0	90	24	26.66
G'm'g'nshire	1	3	1	3	0	120	29	24.16
Gl'ces't'shire	1	5	0	1	0	105	18	17.14
N'h'n'shire	0	6	1	0	0	105	5	4.76

N. E. Team Is Named

Seven women players were named today by Mrs. Robert Morris, chairman of the selection committee, to represent the New England Lawn Tennis Association in the Sears Cup matches, which are to take place at Baltimore, Md., this week-end. They are: Katharine Winthrop, Margaret Blake, Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Mrs. Roger Griswold, Marjorie L. Sachs, Mrs. Morris and Virginia Cross.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE Massachusetts Golf Association announced yesterday that the entries for the state open championship, to be held at the Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville, on June 25, 26 and 27, will close Tuesday, June 19. Play will consist of 72 holes medal play. Eighteen holes the first day, 18 the second and 36 the third for the 64 lowest scores and tied scores. The professionals will be rewarded as follows: 1—gold medal and not less than $200; 2—not less than $100; 3—not less than $75; 4—not less than $50; 5—not less than $25; 6—not less than $20; 7—not less than $15; 8—not less than $10.

Should the number of entries be increased, the above amounts will be added to. If an amateur wins he will receive a gold medal, and a suitable prize in plate. Amateur entries will be limited to those handicapped at 7 or better in the State. Practice will be permitted on Sunday afternoon, June 24. Entrance fee of $5 must be paid at the time of making entry or entry will not be accepted. All entries must be sent to the office of the Secretary, Room 88, 50 State Street, Boston, and must be in writing. Drawings and starting times will be published Saturday, June 23.

Brae Burn upset Charles River, 9 to 6, to take the lead in the Greater Boston Four-Ball League race, with only two matches to go. Charles River found the Brae Burn team too strong on the latter's home course. Winchester went into a tie with Charles River for second place by defeating Commonwealth, 12½ to 2½, on the Commonwealth course. The other results were: Weston 9, Woodland 6, at Woodland (despite the return of Jesse Guilford); Wellesley 12, Oakley 3, at Oakley, and The Country Club 8, Wollaston 7, at The Country Club.

Joseph A. Galvin, chairman of the handicap committee of the M. G. A., announced yesterday that the handicap rating of R. W. "Bunny" Wilson of South Shore, has been reduced from 5 to 4. Wilson's sensational golfing streak this spring, including triumphs in the opens at The Country Club, Kittansett, Wollaston and Framingham, brought about the new rating.

Harvard crews underwent two workouts yesterday, at noon and again at night. Coach Whiteside is using the new varsity shell as often as possible to enable the riggers to fit the boat to the men. A few more adjustments were made following workouts yesterday and the oarsmen like the shell more each time they use it.

Interest in yacht racing in Massachusetts Bay waters still increases. The latest evidence is the return of the Savin Hill Yacht Club to the ranks of the racing organizations following a lapse of many years. The Savin Hill schedule for 1934 includes some 20 events. Hosea White is commodore.

The Salem invitation four-ball tournament is all set for play Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Senator Succeeds Strachan

MONTREAL, June 6 (AP)—Senator Donat Raymond was elected president of the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League, yesterday, succeeding James S. Strachan who resigned last week. Thomas P. Gorman, newly appointed manager of the Montreal Forum, was chosen vice-president. Raymond, Gorman, Kenneth Dawes and Thomas Arnold will form the executive committee

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Now for the U. S. Open

THE next big golfing fixture of 1934 will open tomorrow morning on the links of the Merion Cricket Club, when Johnny Goodman of Omaha, Neb., starts out to defend his 1933 United States open golf championship title against a very classy field of professionals and amateurs. Goodman surprised the field last year, and few are picking him to repeat; but this is a tournament in which one guess is just about as good as another. There is only one other amateur who would be considered a likely winner, and that is W. Lawrence Little Jr. of Stanford University, who recently arrived home from a very successful trip abroad, bringing the British amateur title and trophy with him. If he plays the kind of golf he showed in the final of the British amateur at Prestwick, he will finish this week-end with his second major title of the year and halfway to tying the record slam made by Bobby Jones some four years ago. Little, with becoming modesty, has stated that he will soon be out of the running at Merion. If he is, it will be because he is not playing up to his best, and this would be quite excusable after the pressure he went through at Prestwick and the week's layoff while on the ocean.

Runyan Is Liked by Many

Among the professionals, Paul Runyan seems to be the most popular choice. There is no question but what he has the game to carry him to the title; but there are several other professionals on the list, any one of whom is good enough to take the honor when playing his best game. Whoever eventually comes out at the top is going to have to play sound golf as well as get the breaks of the game.

* * *

Parke H. Davis and Football

Few men have played a more prominent part in United States college football than did Parke H. Davis of Princeton. A brilliant player in his undergraduate days, he later became a coach and writer of football, and never lost his deep interest in the game. As a compiler of vital statistics for the annual football guide, he did a most elaborate piece of work, and he was quite justly regarded as an authority on the game. He also served a number of years on the rules committee.

* * *

Elevating the Pole Vaulter to Captain

Three of the big eastern universities have elevated their pole-vault champions to the position of captain of their track and field teams for next year. They are Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania. If their teams are as high up in the table of points as the new captains will be in their specialty, it will be quite too bad for opposing teams.

U. S. Bowlers Earn First Three Places

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—The United States earned the first three places in the five-man event of the international bowling championship tournament as that division of the competition was completed last night.

Stroh's team from Detroit, A. B. C. title-holders, who rolled Monday night, wound up in first place with a total of 3876 pins. The Mineralites, an all-star array, finished second with 3820 and Syracuse third with 3719. Both of these latter squads rolled yesterday afternoon.

The best showing last night was made by Germany's first team, whose total of 3637 was good for fourth place in the final standings. Back of these leaders trailed Canada with 3606; Sweden's No. 2 team, 3584; Sweden's No. 1 team, 3475; Germany's No. 2, 3426; Sweden's No. 3, 3417; United Bowling Team, United States, 3407; United States Executives, 3259; Sweden's No. 4, 3164.

In the individual events, J. Norris of Detroit was outstanding. He topped the all-events with 2562; singles with 880, and, with W. Reppenhagen, also of Detroit, led in doubles with 1598.

L. Dates of Schenectady, N. Y., rolled into second place in singles with 861 and took second place in doubles with J. Jankoviak, also of Schenectady, at 1573.

Miss Hicks Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, L. I., June 6—Helen L. Hicks, United States woman golf champion in 1931, advanced safely in the women's Long Island golf championship tournament at the Nassau Country Club, yesterday, when she defeated Mrs. Geoge Hackney of the home club, 9 and 7. Miss Hicks did the first nine holes in 37, only two strokes over par. Among the other winners were Rosalie Knapp of the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, women's national medalist last year, and Mrs. Leo H. Federman of the Lakeville Golf and Country Club, a former Long Island champion.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	53	12	.815
Missions	38	26	.594
Sacramento	31	32	.492
San Francisco	31	33	.484
Hollywood	28	34	.452
Oakland	28	36	.433
Seattle	24	39	.381
Portland	20	41	.328

Results June 5

Seattle 7, Portland 3.
Los Angeles 5, San Francisco 4.
Other games postponed.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	33	15	.688
Newark	33	17	.660
Toronto	30	20	.600
Montreal	23	25	.479
Albany	19	23	.452
Syracuse	17	26	.395
Buffalo	18	28	.391
Baltimore	12	31	.279

Results June 5

Syracuse 10, Albany 5.
Toronto 5, Montreal 2.
Newark 6, Baltimore 4.
Only games scheduled.

C. C. N. Y. Elects Dual Captains

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6—Dual captains have been elected to lead the College of the City of New York lacrosse team next year. They are Lester Rosner '35 and George Curran '35. William Rosenthal was elected honorary captain for the past year.

Mrs. H. A. Peterson Defeats Medalist At Twentieth Hole

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Mass., June 6—The winner of the qualifying round medal in the women's Massachusetts State golf championship tournament followed last year's champion out of the tournament today at the Winchester Country Club, when Deborah Verry of the Tatnuck Country Club, Worcester, was defeated by Mrs. H. A. Peterson of the home club, 1 up in 20 holes. Miss Verry was 3 down going to the fifteenth hole, but by winning the next three, the two players started for the eighteenth all even. That hole was halved as was the first extra hole, but the home player advanced to the quarterfinal round by taking the twentieth.

Dorothy Hunter of Trapelo Golf Club gave a fine exhibition of golf today when she defeated Dorothy Richards, Weston Golf Club, 5 and 4. The former state junior champion played out her match and she had the fine card of 79 for the 18 holes.

After being all even at the turn, Margaret Curtis of Essex County Club, holder of the United States championship title in 1907, 1911 and 1912, lost to Mrs. Willie Howard of the Charles River Country Club, 4 and 3.

Another former title-holder was eliminated today when Ruth Batchelder of the Brae Burn Country Club defeated Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Oakley Country Club, 1 up. The summary:

Women's Massachusetts State Golf Championship—Second Round

Jane Douglas, Charles River C. C., defeated Mrs. W. M. Ferris Jr., Brae Burn C. C., 4 and 3.

Mrs. H. A. Peterson, Winchester Country Club, defeated Deborah Verry, Tatnuck C. C., 1 up (20 holes).

Mrs. J. B. Patterson, The Country Club, defeated Mrs. F. H. Tarr Jr., Rockport C. C., 6 and 5.

Jane Broadwell, Longmeadow C. C., defeated Mrs. W. G. Dow, Wellesley C. C., 5 and 4.

Mrs. Willie Howard, Charles River C. C., defeated Margaret Curtis, Essex C. C., 4 and 3.

Dorothy Hunter, Trapelo G. C., defeated Dorothy Richards, Weston G. C., 5 and 4.

Mrs. R. M. Gardiner, Dedham C. and P. C., defeated Rosamond Vaher, Concord C. C., 4 and 3.

Ruth Batchelder, Brae Burn C. C., defeated Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Oakley C. C., 1 up.

Oregon Archery Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Outstanding archers from all parts of Oregon took part in the annual Oregon open archery tournament held on the Oregon state campus Memorial Day. Approximately 50 contestants entered the meet, which was sponsored by the Corvallis Archery Club. A. E. Coleman of Corvallis won the Metropolitan Round with a score of 830, while J. H. Allen of Corvallis took first honors in the American Round with a total of 534. Faith Lindros of Corvallis won the women's double Columbia event with 547; V. B. Adcock of Portland won the clout with 178, and Virginia Rodda of Corvallis won the women's clout with 154.

Miss Glutting Holds the Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, N. J., June 6—Turning in a card of 82 for her second round of play in the Women's New Jersey Golf Association championship tournament, which is being played on the links of the Shackamaxon Country Club, yesterday, Charlotte Glutting of the Rock Spring Country Club led the field at the end of the first 36 holes with a card of 161. Mrs. D. Wright Goss of the Baltusrol Golf Club was second with 174.

Thompson Tennis Captain

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 6 (AP)—Freddy Thompson, junior classman attending Springfield College, was last night elected captain of the 1935 tennis team. Thompson, whose home is in Waterbury, Conn., is also a reserve halfback on the local college football squad.

Wesleyan Elects Talmadge

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 6 (AP)—Roger Talmadge was yesterday elected captain of Wesleyan's 1935 track and field team. His home is in Springfield, Mass., and he was a sprint star on the last season's team.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT — LAST TWO TIMES
Air Cooled—Mat. Today and Eve.
"PIRATES of PENZANCE"
REG. TOMORROW EVE.
"PINAFORE"
and "TRIAL BY JURY"
Eves. 55c to $2.20—Wed. & Sat. Mats. 55c to $1.65
All Next Week—"IOLANTHE"

Symphony Hall—Tonight 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. No Tax
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

Restaurants

BOSTON

Walton's
17 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
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Miss Leslie and Her Knitting

SHE lived alone in the oldest cottage in the village, a brisk old lady who did her own shopping and cleaning, grew her own flowers; and only required the aid of a man, now and then, to keep the vegetables and fruit in order. She wanted for nothing, winter or summer, and read her newspaper daily.

A relative who lived in a distant town sent Miss Leslie parcels of wool once or twice a year. I have seen her take the parcel from the postman, undo the string, knot by knot, wind it round her beautiful fingers, and place it in her string box on the mantelpiece. The paper would then be folded and laid aside on a shelf, and the wool taken to the small window for inspection.

"I could knit a skirt of it," she would say.

Miss Leslie could knit anything. Her needles worked automatically, and with incredible swiftness, her eyes never resting on her work. Her mother, she told me, had taught her to knit when she was five. Sometimes I would stay to help her wind the wool, but my help was not essential. In the cupboard by the fireplace, she kept an old wooden winder which served equally well. It fascinated me to see the balls take shape quickly and evenly, with the wool end coming from the center. It fascinated me to see the long needles brought from their case, and the stitches cast on. When working, Miss Leslie held the left needle under her arm to steady it. She said you can always tell a good knitter by the way she held the left needle. I have tried to imitate the action in vain—but then, I am not, and never will be a good knitter.

* * *

It was not until I had known Miss Leslie for a considerable number of years, that I discovered something unusual about her knitting. She had been working steadily on a wrap which she was in need of, the weather having turned suddenly chilly.

"I shall finish it come Sunday," she had said. "I shall be glad to get it done, for the wind's got the ice in it."

Yet, when I looked in on her the next day, no sound of clicking needles welcomed me. Instead, she was turning out a chest-of-drawers that I knew was always kept in perfect order.

I asked if the wrap was finished.

"It's not," she answered shortly.

I felt that something was wrong and sat down by the fire, hoping she would be communicative.

"It's not," she said again, after a pause, "and I'll tell you why. Tom's dug up my little birch tree. He's bin after doin' it for months, sayin' it interfered with the gooseberries—and now it's gone." She paused and flicked her duster into the hearth.

"And wouldn't it have helped to knit a bit?" I asked.

"No," she replied. "I never knits if I'm feeling put about."

She laid the duster down on the round table and held the woolen skirt she was wearing.

"If you knew all the things I knitted into this skirt," she said, "you'd be surprised."

"Happy things?" I suggested.

"Yes," she replied, "It's the same with all the clothes I knit. What I think about gets into the wool and stays there—I kind of knits it in."

She sat down in the rocking chair and began to tell me of days long past when, as a child, she had knitted to the sound of her father's voice reading aloud to her in the evenings. As she talked, I saw a picture of a little girl seated on a low stool, twisting the tales into the stitches and holding them there on her needles. I saw her pause and lay down her work in her lap, and heard her father ask why she was not knitting.

"It's a sad book," she had told him, "and I don't want to have a sad frock."

Her father had laughed at her; he had not understood; and, picking up the work again, she had gone on with it, trying not to listen to the story. But it had taken many a long year to wear the sad frock out.

* * *

The following Saturday I met Miss Leslie in the lane, on her way back from the shops, and gave her a hand with her basket. She was looking as bright and cheerful as a robin. On reaching her gate, she invited me in; but, instead of going up the path to the front door, she turned toward the fruit garden, bidding me follow. In a corner, beyond the gooseberry bushes, the soil had lately been turned over and there, standing up bravely in its new surroundings, was the little birch tree.

"He hadn't taken it away, after all," she said. "It'll do a deal better here, and the berries will do better without it."

The wrap was finished by Sunday.

D. A. L.

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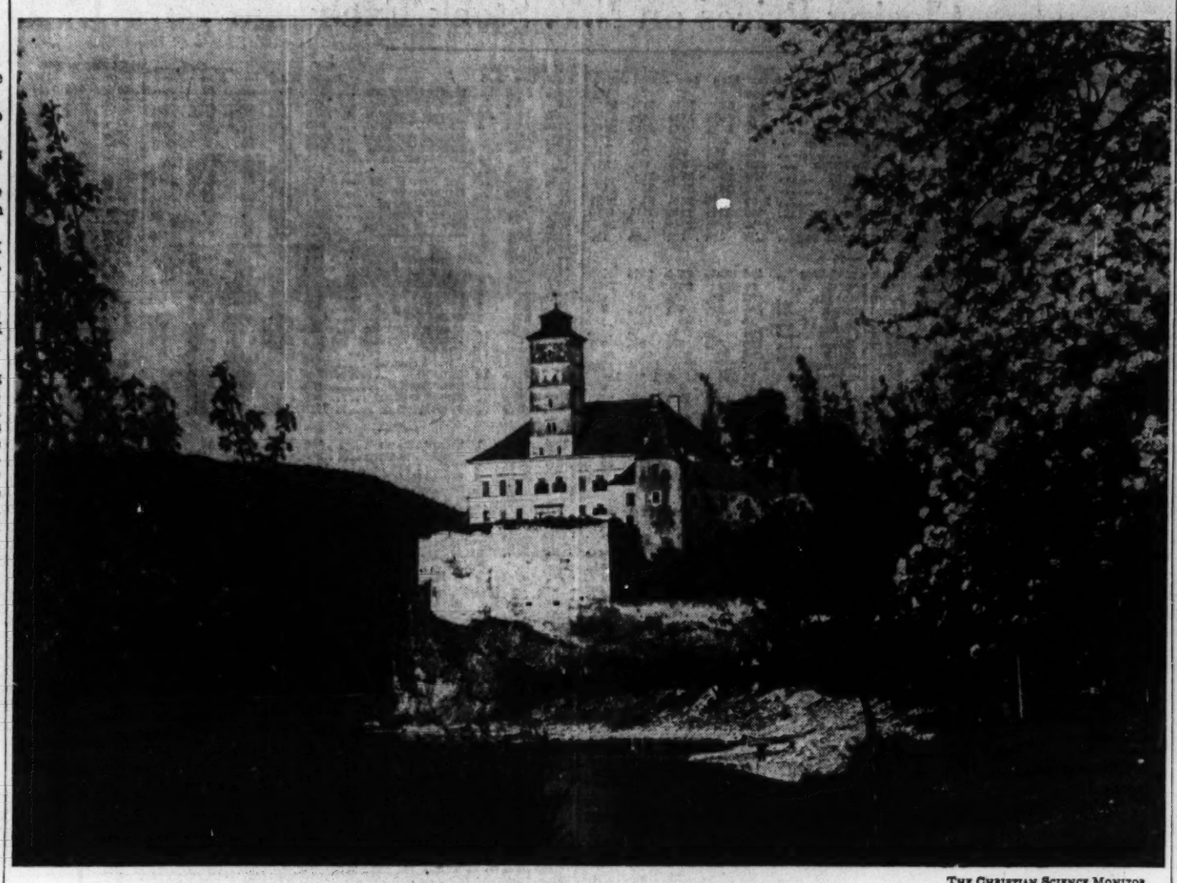

Schloss Schönbühel When the Apple Is in Bloom

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HERE songs mount from the ripples of the Danube and smiles gleam upon its waters. For the Wachau is celebrating its spring festival. The fragrance of myriad blossoms rests upon the stream. Cherry, apricot, and apple orchards strew white garlands over the land, white tinted with pink. Fifty miles of valley, resting comfortably between low mountains, whose occasional peaks are crowned with rugged castles, are turned into a fairyland.

Broad-spreading apple trees wave their snowy branches over the river, shaking white petals upon the water. Pink peach trees cluster in every level plot and march up the little ravines that run down to the great stream. The roads and paths that pass along the river and wind their ways up the gullies, crawl over the hills, and zigzag around the precipices, are all lined with white-clad sentinels, whose capes are fringed with pink. Nature is boundlessly lavish. The Wachau is an Oriental queen, whose extravagance knows no limits. She sends clouds of pink petals swishing over the gardens. She strings endless lines of white festoons along the highways. She pushes your boat gently under soft, warm, snowy forests that suffuse you with rich perfume. And above the pink whiteness of the valley rises the fresh light green of the hillside verdure. There bashful little trees, in their delicate spring gowns, pierce their way up to the grand dark, unchanging green of the ever-verdant pines. It is as though little girls with spring bonnets were walking with their grandpas—Tyrolean grandpas with wide green ribbons on broad green hats. And frowning down over it all are the gray ruins of stern old castles, fierce old fortresses with delicate plum trees laughing amid the fallen walls.

In the Wachau, flowers are irresistible and throw their shimmering mantles over the most sinister of dungeons. The Wachau invites you to float down a buoyant Danube and revel in the aroma of pink-tinted blossoms, held in a giant vase of mountain verdure. And, if you should, you'd find rosy-faced girls in big golden bonnets, standing on the river bank to welcome you with romantic Austrian folk songs.

The Meaning of True Eloquence

I have called eloquence a talent, and not an art, as so many rhetoricians have done; as art is acquired by exercise and study, and eloquence is the gift of nature. Rules will never make either a work or a discourse eloquent; they only serve to prevent faults, but not to introduce beauties; to prevent those passages which are truly eloquent and dictated by nature from being blended with others which might disgust or at least abate our passion.

What we clearly conceive, says Boileau, we can clearly express. I may add, that which is felt with emotion is expressed also with the same movements; the words arise as readily to paint our emotions as to express our thoughts with perspicuity. The cool care an orator takes to express passions which he does not feel only prevents his rising into that passion he would seem to feel. In a word, to feel your subject thoroughly, and to speak without fear, are the only rules of eloquence, properly so called, which I can offer. Examine a writer of genius on the most beautiful parts of his work, and he will always assure you that such passages are generally those which have given him the least trouble, for they came as if by inspiration. To pretend that cold and didactic precepts will make a man eloquent, is only to prove that he is incapable of eloquence. . . .

No discourse can be eloquent that does not elevate the mind. Pathetic eloquence, it is true, has for its only object to affect; but I appeal to men of sensibility whether their pathetic feelings are not accompanied with some degree of elevation. We may then call eloquence and sublimity the same thing; since it is impossible to be one without feeling the other. From hence it follows that we may be eloquent in any language, since no language refuses to paint those sentiments with which we are thoroughly impressed. What is usually called sublimity of style seems to be only an error. Eloquence is not in the words, but in the subject; and, in great concerns, the more simply anything is expressed, it is generally the more sublime. True eloquence does not consist, as the rhetoricians assure us, in saying great things in a sublime style, but in a simple style; for there is, properly speaking, no such thing as a sublime style; the sublimity lies only in the things; and when they are not so, the language may be turgid, affected, metaphorical, but not affecting. — OLIVER GOLDSMITH, in "The Bee."

High Water Slack

On late June days I love to stand and see
The tide come in and cover reef and rock,
Ruffle the sand as breezes ruffle a tree
And waken it from silence; round the dock
Flounders glide in and boys with bamboo poles
Are there to greet them; all the village lifts
In valence with the sea, and nature rolls
Up to a higher level. Signal shifts
Await us when the tide no longer floods:
Fish stay their biting, earth goes strangely still;
The halting mood intimidates the woods,
Nothing is heard except the brooklet's rill,—
The sea stands like the moon in Avalon,
Before the devastating ebb comes on.

WILBERT SNOW.

The Young Bach

The records of his life prove that it was as impossible for Sebastian to be near music and not use and profit by it as it would be unnatural for a duck to be near water and not swim in it. . . . At Lüneburg he received instruction on the organ, from the organist of the Johanniskirche, Georg Böhm, a Thuringian like himself. Böhm had been a pupil of Reinken, and no doubt his talk of his old master filled Sebastian with the desire to hear him, and on foot he set out to walk the thirty miles across the barren Lüneburger Heath to Hamburg to satisfy his desire to hear that notable organist. Mizler said that "he was moved by a particularly strong impulse that he should hear as many good organists as possible."

It is a picture that pleases the imagination, this boy, poor, unknown, bearing a name so common in his own part of Germany, setting out on these humble expeditions. There were so many Johanns among the Bach clans that it was entirely necessary to have a second name to distinguish them one from another. It is a curious fact that, though among the names which marked out the Johanns from each other there are names as uncommon as Ambrosius and Egidius, there is only the one Sebastian in the recorded names up to Johann Sebastian's own birth. He owed this name to the second of his godfathers, Sebastian Nagel. Among his own sons there is none bearing that name, and of two grandsons who in his honour were christened after him one died in infancy and one as a young man. It was as though destiny meant his name, like his genius, to stand apart. So this young Johann Sebastian, with no consciousness of the weight and significance of the name he bore, set out upon his travels, walking many lengthy miles, arriving dusty and tired at some church, leaning against a wall, or sitting on some bench to listen. Modesty or shyness seems to have prevented him from making himself known to the organists he came to hear—at least in these early visits. He listened and walked away again, unknown and unnoticed, bearing in his brain those seeds which were to flower so gloriously in later years into Choral Preludes, into Toccatas and Fugues, into the garnered sweetness of the "Little Book for the Organ."

As he had but few groschen in his pocket, Sebastian often went hungry as well as foot-sore, and he himself told the story to Marpurg—who published it thirty-six years after Bach's death—of how on one occasion fortune came to aid his need. He had been to Hamburg to listen to Adam Reinken, and he came to an inn outside which he sat down to rest, hungry, but too poor to pay for a meal, though his hunger was naturally increased by the pleasant odours proceeding from the kitchen. Suddenly a window was flung open and two herrings' heads were thrown out. That was not much of a meal, but young Sebastian was hungry enough to pick them up, and found, to his surprise, inside each head a Danish ducat. It sounds exactly like a story of Hans Andersen, but it is true on Bach's own authority. It not only gave him the good meal of which he stood in need, but, characteristically, he used the money to return again to Hamburg and hear some more organ music. For that food, he was eternally hungry . . .

Well was he entitled to say to one who asked his secret, "I worked hard." Hard work, more than kind fortune or unusual opportunities, was always at the root of his achievement. His nature had the rare combination of flexibility with strength. — ESTHER MEYNELL, in "Bach." (London: Duckworth.)

Moments Musical

III — Franz Liszt

LISZT was not only one of the most brilliant performers, but also one of the greatest teachers of piano. His lessons were artistic events, usually attended by about twenty people, and sometimes lasting four hours. Each pupil would play a number in the presence not only of the master, but of invited composers, directors of conservatories, and other notables; then Liszt would play something. He did most of his teaching in Weimar.

Liszt was a great philanthropist, always doing things for others; but he was careful not to cheapen his art by indiscriminate playing. He never permitted anyone to ask him to perform. Apart from this consciousness of his own eminence, his manner was very unassuming. His charm was proverbial and he was much lionized by royalty. Someone asked him once what he would have been if he had not been a musician. He replied: "The first diplomat in Europe."

The *A major Concerto* for piano and orchestra, which I studied with Emil Sauer, the noted pupil of Liszt, is a very effective concerto. There is a middle part that can be left out or not, as one chooses. Sauer once spoke of this to Liszt, and the master exclaimed, "But what artist would leave it out!" Sauer said to me, with a twinkle in his eye, "Therefore I put it in, and so must you."

When I took a villa on the Danube between Budapest and Vienna, I soon discovered why Liszt loved the Hungarian Gypsy music; and I learned from one of the Gypsies the true meaning and rhythm of the rhapsody. The out-of-door existence, the dancing and singing, and colorful attire, mingled with an almost tragic lack of the common comforts of life, account for much of its impulse.

Shakespeare's "Hark, hark, the lark," set to music by Schubert and transcribed by Liszt for piano, is decidedly worth learning. First, it is good to get the meaning of the words. Then, learn the melody, which Schubert scribbled on a menu in a tavern after hearing an actor recite the poem. Then learn Liszt's variations on the theme. Another charming composition of his for the piano, which is not commonly played, is "Mes Joies."

SONYA MICHELL.

LAS SEÑALES DE LOS TIEMPOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CRISTO JESÚS dijo a algunos que dudaron de su autoridad divina: "Sabéis discernir la faz del cielo; mas no podéis discernir las señales de los tiempos." Hace unos años que un perito de la aeronáutica hizo una declaración muy interesante, según se cita. En el curso de una conferencia dijo que la gente acostumbrada a las condiciones atmosféricas reinantes en la superficie de la tierra tiene generalmente la impresión de que las tormentas y los disturbios del aire proceden de las alturas, por ser este el lugar donde en apariencia se originan. Pero el aeronauta aprende bien pronto que ese no es el caso, sino que por lo contrario las tormentas proceden de la tierra: las condiciones del aire son el resultado de las actividades variantes en las capas atmosféricas cerca de la superficie de la tierra. En otras palabras, aumentados los conocimientos técnicos han denunciado otro paralogismo del razonamiento humano.

De esto se puede deducir que las actuales convulsiones del mundo han procedido de las creencias erróneas de los mortales,—el miedo, el odio, la avaricia, la obstinación y el orgullo. ¿Cuánto tiempo hemos de continuar explorando los espacios celestiales de la voluntad de Dios en busca del orígen de las tormentas de descontento que la humanidad está experimentando? ¿Cuándo hemos de aprender que los huracanes y tempestades mentales continuarán en la atmósfera internacional hasta que por medio del entendimiento espiritual los hombres dominen las creencias erróneas, ignorantes y temerosas que las producen.

Aunque las palabras del Maestro son siempre aplicables, hay que admitir que el pensamiento en general se ha dirigido más al discernimiento de "la faz del cielo", y no bastante a la percepción de "las señales de los tiempos". En su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito (pág. 233): "Vosotros que sabéis discernir la faz del cielo—la señal material—cuánto más debiérais discernir la señal mental y llevar a cabo la destrucción del pecado y de la enfermedad por una eliminación de los pensamientos que los producen y un entendimiento de la idea espiritual que los corrige y destruye."

El pensamiento material o la mente mortal está en un estado de fluctuación continua. ¿Por qué? Porque, basándose en una premisa errónea —a saber: la creencia de que los sentidos físicos perciben una verdadera existencia material—se ve forzado a cambiar su posición continuamente de un error mortal a otro. Se está demostrando cada vez más claramente que los sentidos físicos no forman una base segura para deducir de ellos lógicas conclusiones; y la Ciencia Cristiana, al explicar las señales mentales de estos tiempos, ha llegado a ser un instrumento principal para corregir las ilusiones de estos sentidos. El individuo que ha encontrado su curación de enfermedades o pecados por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana, y que ha aprendido a comprender algo de la ley de Dios que produjo la curación, llega a entender que su existencia verdadera está en Dios, el Espíritu, la Mente, y no en la materia. Se va dando cuenta de que las sugestiones constantes que le vienen, intimando que la materia puede estar enferma, sufriendo dolor u obrando como agente involuntario del mal, son engañadoras como las señales del cielo—es decir, no tienen realidad, no son creadas por Dios, sino que son meramente las manifestaciones del error mortal. Despues de recibir esta aclaración, el individuo está en mejor condición para poder discernir la naturaleza mental de la caída económica, de la anarquía y de la guerra, y de proteger su pensamiento de la sugestión de que estas fuerzas no se pueden dominar o evitar. El que estudie la Ciencia Cristiana aprende que estas fuerzas se pueden dominar por medio del poder del Espíritu, de la Mente divina, lo mismo que cualquier otra creencia de discordia, enfermedad o pecado. Y el desarrollo continuo de esta conciencia de dominio espiritual es el único medio por el cual el dominio permanente y la dirección armoniosa de las condiciones del mundo pueden llevarse a cabo.

Un entendimiento de Dios y de Su idea, el hombre—de la Mente divina y Su imagen divinamente mental—dispersará gradualmente el engaño de las ilusiones mortales con sus alucinaciones de destructividad material. Se llegará a entender más claramente que el hombre verdadero, siendo la semejanza de su Padre eterno y perfecto, no cambia jamás. Sólo las creencias materiales cambian, y estos cambios deberían ser beneficiosos para todos y no penosos. El camino ha sido señalado por Cristo Jesús y confirmado por Mary Baker Eddy, que discernió "las señales de los tiempos", las pruebas de la realidad espiritual en la Ciencia del Cristianismo, estableciendo su Principio y su demostración. En su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (pág. 96, 97) Mary Baker Eddy da a la humanidad estas palabras inmortales: "Este mundo material está llegando a ser en estos días la arena para fuerzas antagónicas. En un lado habrá discordia y terror, en el otro lado habrá Ciencia y paz." Y más adelante escribe: "Durante este conflicto final ciertas mentalidades malignas tratarán de encontrar medios de causar más mal; pero los que conozcan la Ciencia Cristiana contrarrestarán los crímenes. Ayudarán a la eliminación del error. Mantendrán la legalidad y el orden, y esperarán confiadamente la certeza de la perfección final."

Prediciendo el gran cataclismo de la mente mortal durante un período de transformación mental, Cristo Jesús dijo a sus discípulos: "Y habrá señales en el sol, y en la luna, y en las estrellas; y sobre la tierra angustia de naciones, en perplejidad, . . . desfalleciendo los hombres de temor, y en expectativa de las cosas que han de venir sobre la tierra habitada. . . . Más en comenzando a suceder estas cosas, erguíos y alzad vuestras cabezas; porque vuestra redención se va acercando." La Ciencia Cristiana nos capacita para erguirnos y para confiar en Dios con entendimiento.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Boys Build Boats

Wherever land lies close to water flowing
Boys build boats;
Lotus-patterned stern—
Curving bow—
Carved beast or bird for figurehead—
Strong three-cornered sail—
A song that sturdy winds fail not
As out she floats—
Five thousand years the Nile has seen
Boys build boats.

Whenever land lies close to water flowing
Boys build boats;
Dragon-head upreared—
Banks of oars—
Hull rounded like a North Sea wave—
She stirs—she skims the tide—
Augurs are fair—Viking pride swells
As out she floats.
I think Leif Ericson himself helped
Boys build boats.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

"The signs of the times"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS said to some who questioned his divine authority, "Ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times? Several years ago an expert on navigation of the air was reported as making an interesting statement. In the course of a lecture he said that people accustomed to ground conditions have the common impression that storms and air disturbances come from above, because that is where, to all appearances, they seem to originate. But the flier soon learns that the opposite is true. Storms arise from the earth: atmospheric conditions are the result of varying activities of the atmosphere near the earth's surface. In other words, increased technical knowledge has exposed another fallacy in human reasoning.

From this it may be inferred that the present convulsed world conditions have arisen from the erroneous beliefs of mortals, from fear, hatred, greed, self-will, and pride. How long shall we continue to search the heavenly expanses of God's will for the origin of mankind's storms of discontent? How soon shall we learn that mental hurricanes and thunderclouds will continue in the international atmosphere until, through spiritual understanding, men control the false, ignorant, and fearful beliefs which give rise to them.

Although the words of the Master are always applicable, it must be admitted that thought in general has been directed mostly to discernment of "the face of the sky," and not enough to perception of "the signs of the times." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 233), "Ye who can discern the face of the sky,—the sign material,—how much more should ye discern the sign mental, and compass the destruction of sin and sickness by overcoming the thoughts which produce them, and by understanding the spiritual idea which corrects and destroys them."

Material thinking, or mortal mind, is in a continual process of flux. Why? Because, being based on a mistaken premise, namely, the belief that the physical senses cognize a real material existence, it is constantly being forced to shift its position from one mortal error to another. The physical senses are rapidly being proved unreliable as a basis for logical conclusions; and Christian Science, in explaining the mental signs of these times, has been most instrumental in correcting the illusions of these senses. The individual who has been healed of disease or sin through Christian Science, and has learned something of the law of God which effected the healing, becomes aware that his real existence is in God, Spirit, Mind, not in matter. He learns that the constant suggestions coming to him that matter can be sick, painful, or an involuntary agent of evil, are like the signs of the skies—not real and God-created, but merely the manifestations of mortal error. Thus enlightened, the individual is better able to discern the mental nature of economic collapse, anarchy, and war, and to protect his thinking from the suggestion that these forces are uncontrollable and unavoidable. The student of Christian Science learns that they can be dealt with by the power of Mind, Spirit, even as can any other mistaken beliefs of discord, disease, or sin. And the constant growth of this consciousness of spiritual dominion is the one means through which permanent, harmonious control and direction of world conditions can be brought about.

An understanding of God and His idea, man—of divine Mind and its divinely mental image—will gradually dispel the falsity of mortal illusions, with their hallucinations of material destructiveness. It will become plain that the real man, being like his eternal, perfect Father, never changes. Only material beliefs change, and these changes should be painless and beneficial. The way has been pointed out by Christ Jesus and confirmed by Mrs. Eddy, who discerned "the signs of the times," the evidences of spiritual reality, in the Science of Christianity, and established its Principle and proof. In Science and Health (pp. 96, 97) Mrs. Eddy gives mankind these immortal words: "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace." And further on she writes, "During this final conflict, wicked minds will endeavor to find means by which to accomplish more evil; but those who discern Christian Science will hold crime in check. They will aid in the ejection of error. They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection."

In prophesying the great upheaval of mortal mind during a period of mental transformation, Christ Jesus said to his disciples, "And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; . . . men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth. . . . And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh." Through Christian Science we are enabled to look up and trust God with understanding.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

O Solitude

O solitude! if I must with thee dwell,
Let it not be among the jumbled heap
Of murky buildings: climb with me the steep,—
Nature's observatory — whence the dell,
Its flowery slopes, its river's crystal swell
May seem a span; let me thy vigils keep
'Mongst boughs pavilioned, where the deer's swift leap
Startles the wild bee from the foxglove bell.
But though I'll gladly trace these scenes with thee,
Yet the sweet converse of an innocent mind,
Whose words are images of thoughts refined,
Is my soul's pleasure; and it sure must be
Almost the highest bliss of humankind
When to thy haunts two kindred spirits flee.

—JOHN KEATS. Poems.

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by
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In Perpetual Summer

Once again it is flower time in the outside world. The road, stretching away to the sea, beckons sparklingly; and who are we to say it nay?

Do people visit the museums in these scented hours? Do they steal away from all the glowing marvels around them, for the hushed stillness of a gray interior?

For myself—just now I would rather gaze upon the jeweled dewdrops, glistening on a rose, than the most spectacular of gem collections in any building.

But in the winter—

At Aicha, Bohemia, lives Rudolph Blaschka, son, co-partner and survivor of Leopold Blaschka. To the Blaschkas we are indebted for the unique display of glass flowers in the Ware Collection at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. There, in perpetual summer, bloom the "Flowers of everlasting blow." Modeled with the rarest of skill and accuracy, these marvelous reproduction of plant life are an everlasting tribute to the patience and ingenuity of the craftsmen who made them.

A clump of violets seems transported from some grassy knoll; you almost sniff the air for the delicious faint perfume of apple blossoms that appear only lately to have been broken from a tree. The process by which these models have been formed and colored is a secret one, due to depart with the departure of the Blaschkas.

"Ah, happy, happy boughs! that cannot shed
Your leaves, nor ever bid the spring adieu."

The breeze is wafting petals into the room; the road, stretching away to the sea, beckons sparklingly. Museums are stuffy places when the spring is young, but in the winter—

M. E. W.

Financial: Market Quotations

Irregular And Apathetic Stock Market Session

Profit-Taking in Some Recent Gainers Is Noted

By Forrest Price

Stock market sentiment is strengthening.

The clouds of gloom in Wall Street are perceptibly thinning out.

This is seen not only in the improvement in quotations the last few days but also in the comments of commission houses and traders generally.

No one cares to predict that the market is going straight ahead into higher ground but the trend is in that direction at the moment.

Oil shares commanded most attention of any group today. Such issues as Pure Oil, Phillips Petroleum, Consolidated Oil, Continental Oil, Standard of New Jersey, Amerada, Seaboard and Texas Corporation got off to a good start, advancing fractionally to more than a point. Reports that refining operations had been considerably cut down furnished the buying ammunition.

Other stocks with a rising tendency were American Telephone, Eastman Kodak, Bethlehem Steel, du Pont and American Sugar.

There was some profit-taking here and there but the general tone continued firm most of the session. The close was irregular.

Total sales approximated 675,000 shares.

Corporate loans, both high grade and secondary, showed a slightly upward tendency. Trading continued light. U. S. Governments moved slightly forward. Weakness in German Government 7s was about the only feature of the foreign group.

Reports of rainfall in crop areas sent wheat, oats and corn prices downward after an earlier rally. Wheat was 1½ to 2 cents lower at the close. Oats was off ½ to 1 cent and corn was down 1¼ to 2¼ cents. Cotton closed slightly higher.

In a year from now people probably will be wondering why they were so cautious in the month of June, 1934, when so many signs pointed to better business.

Although there has been a tapering off in automobile tonnage in the steel industry, Iron Age says present operating rates of 60 per cent will likely continue through this month. That publication also said that despite labor clouds, seasonal tendencies and anticipatory buying, "there is a growing feeling that the growth of steel consumption, apart from the automobile industry, has been underestimated."

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Stocks were dull and moderately irregular today as traders apparently waited for some further confirmation of the past two days' rallies.

While Wall Street, as a whole, was mildly bullish, there was no disposition to "reach" for equities.

Some profit-taking came into the list on the theory that a technical reaction was due to follow the recent advance. The liquidating urge, though, did not seem to be present in any pronounced degree, and selective buying was discerned in various quarters.

American Telephone, Bethlehem Steel, du Pont, American Sugar Refining and Eastman Kodak firmed, but U. S. Steel, General Motors, Celanese, Chrysler, National Dairy, Case, Deere, U. S. Smelting, N. Y. Central and Westinghouse were somewhat lower.

Considerable importance was attached to the special meeting here today of directors of the American Iron & Steel Institute to discuss administrative proposals for settlement of the threatened steel strike.

Commission house commentators were cautious in their forecasts, although they agreed that, for the moment, there seems to be a total absence of any constructive leadership of importance marketwise.

Chartists were much encouraged by the fact that the stock averages pulled back from their recent low levels notwithstanding the slimness of trading volumes.

Bond Trading Light

The bond market today held its moderate gain of the last few sessions, but showed little disposition during the early trading to extend the upward movement. Volume was light in all departments of the list.

There was a scattering of fractional advances among secondary rails and other low-priced loans which found support in the relatively steady tone of stocks. High grade issues displayed firmness all along the line. Changes were negligible in U. S. Governments, and the foreign list was featured by further weakness in German Government obligations.

German Government 7s dropped to a new 1934 low under moderate selling, and a fair rally from the minimum still left the price a point below yesterday's final. The Young Plan 5½s were steadier. Argentine and Brazil bonds improved a bit, and Japanese issues were steady. Other groups were dull and irregular.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
July	1.00¾	1.02	.99	.99	—.01⅞
September	1.02½	1.03	1.00	1.00	—.02
December	1.03½	1.04	1.01¼	1.01¼	—.02
	Corn				
July	.56¾	.56⅞	.54⅞	.55¼	—.01⅜
September	.58¼	.59	.57½	.57½	—.01⅝
December	.59¼	.59¾	.57⅞	.57⅞	—.02⅛
	Oats				
July	.44¼	.44⅞	.43⅜	.43¾	— ⅛
September	.43⅝	.45	.43½	.43¾	— ⅜
December	.46	.46¼	.44¾	.44⅞	—.01
	Winnipeg Wheat				
	High	Low	Last	Net Chg	
July	.79⅝	.76¾	.77¾	— ¾	
September	.81½	.78⅝	.79⅜	— ¾	

International Paper Loss

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Net loss of the International Paper & Power Company for the first quarter totaled $940,975, contrasted with a loss of $2,239,073 in the first quarter of 1933. Gross revenues for the first three months were $35,929,649, compared with $30,031,891 last year.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 6	Last June 5
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
34⅞	16	2	Arams Millis	100	27	27	27	27¾
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	300	9	8⅞	9	8¾
106¼	91⅜	3	Air Reduction	300	95	93	93	95¼
23⅛	17⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	6300	20½	20	20⅜	20⅜
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	1000	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
14⅜	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	300	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	400	136	134	134	135
129¼	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	127½	127½	127¼	127¼
23⅜	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	200	16	15½	15½	15⅝
7¾	3½	..	Amal Leather	200	4	4	4	4
53⅜	41½	2	Amerada	1000	55	52	52	51⅞
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	600	19½	19¼	19¼	19⅝
12⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	1200	10¾	10⅛	10½	10
71	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	980	64	60	60½	59⅝
107⅜	90¼	4	Am Can	1100	95½	94¾	95	94⅝
145¼	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	145	145	144	144
33⅜	18¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	30⅞	30½	30½	30⅝
60	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	57	57	57	57
62½	32	..	Am Com Alcohol	200	35	34⅜	34⅜	34½
5	2	..	Am Encaustic T	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	300	8¼	8	8	8⅛
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	20	20	30	20
11⅝	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
22⅝	12½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	14⅝	12½	14⅜	14½
10½	6¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
10	6¼	..	Am Ice	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1½	¾	..	Am La France	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38¾	22¾	..	Am Locomotive	100	24	24	24	23½
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	2100	8¾	8½	8½	8
10	4⅛	..	Am Mach & M cf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	400	23⅝	23	23¼	23
91	73	..	Am Metal 6%	100	77½	77½	77½	76
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	2100	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	21	21	21	20¾
17⅜	12	..	Am Radiator	3100	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13¾
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	3100	18⅞	18½	18½	18⅝
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5100	40¼	38⅜	39½	38⅝
123	100	7g	Am Smelt & R pf	100	115½	115½	115½	
26⅛	15	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
81	50⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	30	60¼	60	60	
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	59½	58	59½	56⅞
125¼	107⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	2800	116	115	115	115½
28¾	7¾	h	Am Tye P pf	30	15	15	15	
27⅜	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	300	19¼	18⅝	19¼	19⅛
80	54	6	Am Wat Ipf	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	
93¼	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	91
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	1400	6¼	6	6	6
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	400	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅞
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	1200	69	67½	67¾	68½
8⅜	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	200	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1¾	1½	1½	
77½	55	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	300	62½	61	62½	
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	3600	56¾	56½	55⅝	56½
87¾	70¼	4.80c	Atchison pf	400	83½	83	83½	81
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	100	40	40	40	40½
16	12	..	Atl Gulf & W I	10	14	14	14	
25¼	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	2400	26⅜	25¼	26	25¼
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	9	9	9	
57⅜	31¾	2	Auburn Auto	100	35	35	35	35
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	13	13	13	7
10⅜	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	300	7¼	7	7	7

—B—

16	9¾	..	Baldwin Loco	200	11	10⅞	11	10¾
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	1300	24	23½	23½	23¾
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	27½	27½	27½	27
38½	16⅝	..	Barker Bros pf	10	29½	29½	29½	29
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	1600	8¼	7⅞	8	7⅞
18⅛	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	600	16¼	16	16	16
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Lin	800	16¾	16¼	16¼	16½
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	4300	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛	32¾
68¾	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	100	55	55	55	54½
27⅞	19½	1.60	Borden	4500	25⅞	25¼	25½	25⅝
28⅝	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	100	23	23	23	23
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	1100	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
40¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	300	39½	39	39½	39½
94¾	82¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	93	93	93	93
8¾	4⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9¾	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
14½	9¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	11	11	11	10½
7¾	3⅞	..	Budd Mfg	700	6¼	6	6¼	6
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	100	9¾	9	9¼	
6½	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	260	9¼	8¼	9	8
19⅜	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	700	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
3	2	..	Buttee Cop & Zinc	300	2	2	2	
2⅛	1½	..	Butte & Superior	200	1⅝	1½	1½	
4¾	2⅛	..	Byers	300	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
32⅝	18⅜	..	Byers	200	21½	21½	21¼	21½
67⅞	47¼	..	Byers pf	10	55¾	55¾	55¾	

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	1500	31	30¼	30¼	30½
7	3	..	Callahan Z & L	200	1	1	1	
6⅜	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	800	21½	21¼	21½	21¾
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	1300	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	300	32	31¾	32	31
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	1500	52	50	50	52
33⅜	22½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1000	26	25⅜	26	25⅞
44⅞	22⅜	..	Celanese Corp	4700	25½	24⅝	24⅝	25¾
4	1½	h	Celotex vtc	100	3	3	3	2¾
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	20	16⅜	16¼	16½	15⅝
40¼	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	4300	36⅜	35⅜	35¾	35⅝
32½	24	1½g	Central Aguirre	800	26⅜	26	26⅜	26
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3000	47¾	47	47	47
7⅞	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	6	6	6	5⅞
5½	2¼	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	5	4½	4⅞	4¾
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1900	8½	8¼	8¾	8¼
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	3500	9¾	9¼	9⅜	9½
9⅞	5¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜
28⅝	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	600	21¼	20⅝	21¼	20½
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl 2¾ P	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	400	27¼	27¼	27¼	
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	100	7	7	7	6¾
60¾	36½	1f	Chrysler	18300	41⅜	39⅝	39⅝	40
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	20½	20¾	20⅞	20⅝
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	80	80	80	
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	200	1⅜	1	1⅛	1
1¼	½	..	City Stores vtc	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
115	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	100	100	100	109
18⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	900	14	13½	13½	13⅞
28½	15⅝	..	Colljns & Aikman	600	17¾	17½	17½	17½
8¾	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
19½	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	5200	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
76⅛	52	6	Columbia G pf A	300	74	73½	74	74
34⅜	23	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	600	34⅜	33¾	34	33½
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	200	67	66⅜	66⅜	66¼
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	800	28⅛	27⅞	28	28
30	24	2	Com Cr Co pf B	20	29	29	29	
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inc Tr	300	51¾	51½	51¾	50⅝
36⅜	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3900	23	22⅜	23¾	22⅞
3¾	1¾	..	Cowwith & So	3100	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
52¾	21½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	400	48	47	47¾	47¼
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	300	26½	26	26⅜	25¾
5⅜	2¼	..	Consol Film Ind	500	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅜
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	300	16¼	16	16¼	16¼
47⅜	31⅝	2	Consol Gas	3800	32¾	32½	32½	32¾
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	90	90	90	89¾
4⅜	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
14¾	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	8500	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
6¾	2⅜	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	700	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	200	11	10½	10½	
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	300	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	300	10	9½	9½	
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	200	75¼	75	75¼	75
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	30½	30	30	30
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	9800	21	20¾	20½	20⅝
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	900	66¾	66¾	66¾	66
9⅞	3¾	..	Cotv	1000	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32⅞	32¾	32¾	32⅞
15⅛	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	13½	13½	13½	13¼
36¼	24¼	..	Crown Cork & S	200	26	26	26	26
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	40	40	40	
6⅝	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	200	5½	5	5	5⅛
38⅝	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	400	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	24
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	600	7¼	6½	7¼	6⅜
49¼	20⅜	..	Cuban Am S pf	70	46	45	46	
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	44
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
84¼	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	100	79⅛	79¼	70½	80
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	5300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3½
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2900	10⅞	10½	10¾	10½
91	89¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	87	87	87	

—D—

15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
73½	49	..	Del & Hudson	400	53⅜	53	53½	53
33⅜	20½	..	Del Lack & W	1300	23⅝	23	23⅛	23¼
11¾	5⅝	..	Denver R G pf	100	8½	8½	8½	
55½	25	1¼f	Devoe & Raf A	300	47	47	47	47½
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	100	23½	23½	23½	23
41⅝	32	1.50f	Dome Mines	750	04½	41	41	40⅞
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	1000	21⅝	21	21⅝	21¼
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	4200	21¼	20½	20½	21
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
11⅞	7½	..	Dresser B	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	9200	86½	85½	85⅝	85½
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	280	102½	101½	102½	101½

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12¾	5	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8
96½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	700	96½	96	96	95
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	300	17¼	17	17¼	17
19¼	11	..	Eitingon Schild	100	12	12	12	12
31⅝	18⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3200	22⅝	22	22¼	22½
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	93	93	93	93
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	500	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅜
9½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
9⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	600	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	500	15½	15½	15½	15½
11¼	6¼	1	Equitable Oc Big	200	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	500	19¼	18⅞	19¼	18
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	400	10⅜	10½	10¼	10¼
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	2400	24¾	23½	23½	24⅜
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	70	6½	6	6½	5¾

—F—

61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	50¼	50¼	50¼	
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	30½	30	30	
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	200	65⅝	64	64	65½
25	15	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	22	22	22	22
17⅝	2¼	h	Follansbee B	200	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
22	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	15½	15	15½	15¼
17¼	8⅞	..	Foundation	100	11	11	11	
27½	19⅜	.45b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	21¼	21	21	21
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	200	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅜
50⅝	35	2	Freeport Texas	1700	40	39¾	39¾	39½

—G—

4⅝	2½	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
20	11½	..	Gamewell	10	14	14	14	
11½	7⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	200	8¾	8½	8½	7⅞
43⅜	33⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	500	37½	37	37½	37
23½	15¼	..	Gen Asphalt	600	19¼	18⅜	18⅝	18¼
14⅜	9¾	1	Gen Baking	300	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
6½	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	100	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	7100	20½	19¾	20	19⅞
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1100	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
36⅞	31⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	900	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	32½
1¾	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	500	56	55¾	56	55½
42	29¼	1	Gen Motors	18600	31⅝	31½	31⅝	31½
103	89¾	6	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	100	99¾	100	100
5⅝	3½	..	Gen Pub Service	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	
46¾	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	33½	33½	33½	33
3⅝	1½	..	Gen Realty	400	2	2	2	2
23⅜	10⅛	..	Gen Refractories	100	15	15	15	
14½	12¼	..	Gen Refract et	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14
48½	30½	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	50	35	35	35	
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	1800	10½	10½	10¾	10¾
28⅜	18⅜	1	Gliddeh	200	26	25⅞	25⅞	26
103	83	1	Gliddeh ppf	80	101	101	101	01¼
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	7	7	7	7⅛
23	16¼	1.30	Gold Dust	600	20	19½	19⅞	20
18	12¼	..	Goodrich	800	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅜
41⅜	25¾	..	Goodyear	3600	28⅛	28½	28½	28½
11¾	7	..	Gotham Silk os	300	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
13⅜	8	..	Granby	200	9¾	9¼	9¾	9½
4½	2⅜	..	Graham Paige	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	100	37	37	37	
40⅝	30⅛	1	Grant (W T)	300	31	31	31	31
32½	18	..	Great Nor pf	2200	21½	20¾	21	20½
15¼	10½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
34⅞	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1900	30⅜	29¾	30	30
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞

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36	20½	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
30	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	29	29	29	29½
8¼	4¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	900	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅛
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	500	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
53½	25	..	Hamilton W pf	10	40	40	40	
1½	⅞	..	Havana Elec	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼
966⅞	85	5	Hazel Atlas	100	89	89	89	89
75	39	2	Hercules Powder	100	67⅞	67⅞	6677⅛	67¾
124½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	121½	121½	121½	122
10¼	5½	..	Holland Furnace	900	9¾	9	9¼	9
23¼	11	*1.25g	Houdaille Her A	200	21⅜	20¼	20¼	22½
6⅝	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
29⅜	17½	..	Houston Oil	1800	22½	21½	22¼	21
5⅝	3¼	..	Houston Oil new	1200	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
55½	35⅜	3	Howe Sound	2800	53½	51⅝	53½	52
12½	7	..	Hudson & Man	400	7¼	7	7	6⅞
24½	12⅛	..	Hudson Motor	3100	13¼	13	13	13
7¾	3½	..	Hupp Motors	400	4	3¾	3⅞	3¾

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38⅞	22	..	Il Central	800	25½	25⅛	25¼	25
30½	22⅛	1.68	Indus Rayon N	2500	24¾	24½	24½	24⅝
73⅝	50	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	300	57⅝	56	57⅝	56
6⅞	3⅜	..	Inspiration Cop	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	
4¼	2¼	.10	Insuranshare Md	200	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅛
13⅜

Financial: News and Comment

Rail Financing Methods Scored By J. B. Eastman

Warns Executives Against Tendency to Rely on Consolidations

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6—"The conservatives have not been conservative" in business and finance, declared Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coördinator of Transportation, at a meeting of railway executives, bankers and security dealers held by the Bond Club here yesterday. Mr. Eastman discussed railroad financing, urging a return to the restrained financing methods followed in New England 40 or 50 years ago.

"Fortunately," Mr. Eastman said in discussing holding companies, "they never gained great vogue in the railroad world, but even there they have caused a sufficient number of financial headaches. Other more recent eccentricities which would have given pain to the old and bona fide conservatives are stock without par value and stock without voting power.

"The principles followed in New England were something like these, believe it or not:

Avoid Mortgages

"Never incur debt unless absolutely necessary. Confine capitalization to common stock, so far as possible, and issue no more than need be of that. Endeavor to pay liberal dividends, but in normal times well below what the earnings will permit. Never declare stock dividends. Issue new stock at a premium, if possible. Establish sinking funds for indebtedness and seize every opportunity to pay off debt.

"If a long-term indebtedness must be incurred, let it take the form of debentures, and mortgage neither fixed property nor equipment. Plow back surplus earnings into the property and provide amply for depreciation in one way or another. Take sound financial advice, but avoid the advice of those who make their money by dealing in securities. Be wary of the same advice in expanding business and properties. Keep both the corporate and the financial structures as simple as possible."

Mr. Eastman summarized the objectives of his organization as follows:

Warns on Consolidations

"Accurate knowledge of the present costs of the various kinds of rail operation, on the line and in the terminals, combined with similar knowledge of corresponding costs of other transportation agencies, not only as a guide to the rates which it is feasible to charge, but also to discover where the other agencies can profitably be employed to supplement or substitute for rail service.

"Thorough analysis of all forms of railroad terminal operations, at origin and destination and in the course of the road journey.

"Thorough study of the possibilities of lightweight equipment of new type in both passenger and freight service.

"Less cutthroat competition among the railroads, less diffusion and waste, and greater coöperation and centralization of effort for the common good.

"Let me warn you also against a tendency to regard consolidations as a panacea for railroad ills," he continued. "They have their place, and it may be that they can with advantage even be made compulsory under certain conditions, a possibility to which my staff is devoting much study. But consolidations present many legislative, financial and other practical difficulties. They are attractive to Wall Street, but by no means so attractive to the rest of the country, and when carried beyond a certain point they raise serious questions with respect to organization and management to which no certain answer can yet be given."

Hits Useless Overhead

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Associated Press Photo

George F. Johnson
President of the Endicott Johnson Corporation

Better Interest In Wool Market Now Indicated

Here and there, it is said, there are indications of a slightly better interest in wool textiles. Mostly, the business done of late has been in the way of the sale of small quantities for sampling purposes.

In like manner, there is a little more interest shown in the woolen end of the business in wastes and scoured wools, although here, too, the interest is almost wholly for sampling purposes.

Some interest is reported in bright fleece wools, which of course, are relatively low priced, as compared with territory wools. Ohio delaine out of the new clip has been sold at 30 cents, and some old half-blood combing wool is reported to have brought 32 cents.

Medium qualities have been in better demand, however, than the finer wools of late, and sales of quarter-blood combing wools have been made at about 31 cents. Three-eighths combing wools have brought 32 cents. A little low quarter-blood combing is reported to have been sold at 27 cents.

In the clothing wools there has been some interest shown in fine clothing Ohio at 27 cents and in medium clothing wools at 29@30 cents.

While the purchase of the new clip wools has lagged, there has been a better movement of wools in the bright wool states east of the Mississippi River than of the western, or territory wools.

All told, it is estimated that close to 90,000,000 pounds of the new clip wools have been moved out of the growers' hands up to the present writing.

Mostly, the wools of the Far West have been moved on a consignment basis, against a cash advance of say 20 to 22 cents, depending upon the nature and condition of the wool.

The cables to hand from the foreign markets indicate an easier tone aboard. This appears to have been brought about in part, at least, by the continuance of the German wood embargo to the first of July. The day this continuance was announced, top futures in Antwerp dropped as much as three pence a pound, and this fact has had some repercussion upon the domestic market, as well as upon the other European markets.

Carpet manufacturing still is at rather low ebb, but some low-priced second-clip South American wools are being offered around 11@11¼ cents, cost and freight Boston.

Mohair continues rather slow, but some hair is reported to have been sold—about 100,000 pounds—in Texas at 40 cents for adult and 55 cents for kid.

Electric Energy Output Declines

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6—Electric power output fell off about 80,000,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended June 2 to a total of 1,575,828,000 units from the preceding week, a report released by the Edison Electric Institute today shows. The holiday on May 30 is generally conceded to be the reason for the drop, together with curtailment in some industries.

In the New England area the gain over the corresponding week of last year was 1.9 per cent, compared with 5.4 per cent registered in the week of May 26. Shutdowns in the textile industry is said to be partly accountable for the decline.

The percentage gain for the week over last year is 7.8 per cent, compared with 10.8 per cent in the week before. All sections of the country, except the West Central, fell off in percentage gains.

Asks Receivership For Brotherhood Association

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6 (AP)—Appointment of a receiver for the Pension Association of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and removal from office of three trustees of the association was asked in a receivership action filed late yesterday in federal court.

The petition, filed in the name of George P. Barry of Chicago, a brotherhood and pension association member, asked that Alvanley Johnston, grand chief engineer; Thomas J. Bissett, first assistant grand chief engineer, and James H. Cassell, secretary-treasurer, be removed.

Mr. Barry's petition contends that $3,000,000 has been loaned from the pension fund to the brotherhood and its subsidiaries without adequate security.

Declares Excessive Overhead Hurts Labor-Capital Relation

President of Endicott-Johnson Corporation Says It Takes From Worker and Consuming Public What Rightfully Belongs to Them

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 6—The recent five-day holiday given the 19,000 employees of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation, one of the outstanding manufacturers of footwear in the country, as a return for the community welcome given George F. Johnson, president of the concern, early in May, has attracted the attention of industrialists and others interested in the labor-capital problem. In answer to queries as to his conception of the relationship of labor, capital and the consuming public, Mr. Johnson says:

"The relationship of labor, capital and the consuming public, is little understood by the average mind. We must all live off the consuming public, charging them all costs, however great. Failing to meet competition, we lose business. Competition, therefore, becomes a most vital factor in industrial relations.

"I should say, one great error capital makes, is to over-capitalize in "boom times," selling their securities on basis of possible earnings, rather than on original cost or replacement. They cannot pay good wages to labor, because they are pledged to pay interest on "watered stocks," or inflated capital.

Honesty and Efficiency

"Unfortunately, this puts them in a poor position to compete with concerns more conservatively organized and capitalized. This, then, creates an almost impossible burden, and even their small competitors give them worlds of trouble.

"'Overhead' is a troublesome element of cost, created by overpaid executives, every and all kinds of extravagance in operation, bad management, and overcapitalized securities based on 'boom-time' earnings.

"If 'big business' had not made so many blunders and mistakes, they would find it very much pleasanter when the 'lean years' came. Earning interest on inflated values, and trying to pay good wages, is like trying to ride two horses at one time—a fairly difficult and dangerous operation.

"My conception of the true relation of labor and capital, is for each industry—honestly capitalized, honestly organized and economically conducted—to pay its labor as much as possible, with due regard for the rights of the investing and the consuming public.

A Fair Division

"This would bring into control and for distribution, an immense amount of capital now squandered by management in useless overhead, taking from labor and the consuming public both, what fairly belongs to them, and if given to them, would change the whole appearance of the picture as between labor and capital.

"We must either force labor down, or force the consuming public to pay more than the purchase is intrinsically worth, plus a fair profit under good management. The first recourse is to force labor to take less than its fair due, and then to make the consuming public pay more than a fair price; and between the two evils most of the troubles occur.

"Bad management and overcapitalization are the two chief factors in unsuccessful operation.

"I do not believe in 'standard wages.' This compels some companies to pay more than they can afford, and permits other and stronger companies to pay less than they can afford. What constitutes a fair wage and a fair division between the two partners, labor and capital, is all that it is possible to give to labor, with sufficient guarantee to the investor, and fair service and fair price to the consumer."

The World's Business

Cancellation—What It Means

AMONG the unfortunate words which have been employed in post-war years in connection with international affairs is "cancellation." It is applied to the war debts. To the vast majority of Americans, the word has a very simple meaning. It signifies to them that in the post-war arrangements for paying back the war debts, the United States did not provide for the reimbursement of all that it lent. Nothing could be further from the facts. Every cent of the $10,000,000,000-odd of borrowings is scheduled for repayment.

This question of cancellation is connected with the interest chargeable on the war debts. Even here the position is not plain sailing. It is wrong to compare the interest in the settlements with the interest in the original obligations. For this reason: The $10,000,000,000 loan to Europe was raised from American investors. It was represented by the Liberty loans. One was to "wash" the other. This is stated in the report of the House Ways and Means Committee on the first Liberty loans. No more interest was to be charged the European debtor than was necessary to pay the American bondholder. So the first loans to Europe bore exactly the same rate of interest which was borne by the first Liberty loans.

* * *

This arrangement, however, quickly ran into difficulties. Sometimes the war credits were extended before the money had been raised from American investors. In one case even the rate of interest to be paid on the Liberty issue had not been decided. Also there was the problem to consider of what would happen in the event that the Treasury refunded the Libertys at lower interest rates—that is, paid off the Liberty bondholders with money borrowed on cheaper terms. Therefore, the Treasury, mindful of the need for winning the war without too much waste of time in bookkeeping, decided to simplify the procedure. On Feb. 26, 1918, obligations began to be taken from the foreign governments bearing interest at a flat rate of 5 per cent, it being understood that the matter of interest rates would be reviewed at the end of the war.

The extent of the cancellation in the war debt settlements after the war is therefore the measure of any loss to the American taxpayer. How is this to be calculated? With what shall we contrast the interest rates in the war debt settlements? Former Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon supplies the answer to the problem. He has said:

"From the United States standpoint, the question of whether a particular settlement represents a reduction of the debt depends upon whether the interest charged over the entire period of the agreement is less than the average cost to us of money during that period."

* * *

Who could be wise enough to prognosticate the average cost of money to the United States over two generations? The task plainly called for an assumption. Mr. Mellon provided it. He assumed that "the average cost of money to the United States for the next 62 years will approach a 3 per cent basis." He made the statement in 1926. This year started with the average cost of the public debt of the United States at 3.21 per cent.

Compare, now, the interest rates as actually charged the debtors.

	Per Cent
Great Britain	3.3
Finland	3.3
Hungary	3.3
Poland	3.3
Estonia	3.3
Latvia	3.3
Lithuania	3.3
Czechoslovakia	3.3
Roumania	3.3
Belgium	1.8
France	1.6
Yugoslavia	1.0
Italy	0.4

Thus if we adopt Mr. Mellon's yardstick, all the debtors except Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, and Italy signed a 100 per cent settlement. This also applies if we adopt the yardstick of the present average cost of money to the United States.

Some measure of the differences in dollars and cents among the settlements may be gathered from the contrast between the treatment meted out to Britain and that meted out to France. Britain incurred a debt of $4,600,000,000.

The total sum payable amounts to $11,106,000,000, or nearly two and one-half times the original sum. France owed $4,025,000,000. It is scheduled to pay $6,848,000,000, or about one and three-quarters of the original sum.

H. B. E.

Nonferrous Metals Markets Are Quiet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—The nonferrous metals markets have been quiet and steady during the past week. Zinc has declined $1 a ton, being quoted at 4.30 cents a pound, East St. Louis, the reason being the excessive production of ore in the tri-State district, a production totaling 24,000 tons in three weeks, the largest for a corresponding period in several years. Copper prices have been unusually steady both here and abroad though demand is extremely dull.

Silver prices are at the same levels as for the past several weeks. Speculation in the metal on Commodity Exchange is virtually at a standstill because of the proposed 50 per cent profit tax incorporated in the silver bill which has already passed the House.

Members of Commodity Exchange have voted to trade in lead and zinc futures, starting July 2. The unit of trading will be 30 tons, which compares with 25 tons for copper.

Pennsylvania Road's Work in Full Swing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6—The Pennsylvania Railroad is moving rapidly toward the peak of its summer construction program, with 8500 furloughed employees recalled to regular work and special improvement payrolls running well over $750,000 a month, according to announcement here today.

Orders already placed in American markets for materials and supplies for the company's huge electrification and equipment program total $25,000,000, distributed among more than 3500 industrial plants in many states, the announcement said. The project, which will involve expenditures aggregating $77,000,000, will provide the equivalent of a year's work for almost 25,000 additional men on the railroad and in industrial plants, it was estimated. It is being financed by the Public Works Administration and was started four months ago.

Cortelyou Asks Halt on Utility Tax Increases

Says These, With Further Rate Reductions, Amount to Confiscation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 6—A halt must be called on tax increases on public utilities and on electric rate decreases, or the industry cannot survive, according to Mr. George B. Cortelyou, president of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York and head of the Edison Electric Institute, successor to National Electric Light Association. Addressing the second annual convention of the Edison body here yesterday, Mr. Cortelyou declared that further rate reductions would amount to confiscation without any considerable benefit to the consumer and that regulation was being overdone.

Taxes paid by electric light and power companies last year were 15 per cent higher than in 1932, and that they have received from 12 to 13.5 cents on each dollar of consumer revenue and still were rising, he said.

"No large representative body of consumers is complaining of high rates. Rates are lower and service is better than at any other time in our history, but radicals and a certain type of politician are laboring to create the impression that electric rates are holding back prosperity," he added. The primary object is not to produce power but votes; it should be brought out into the open.

Mr. Cortelyou said that "theoretically, regulation expresses the ideal relation between government and the utilities, and the electric light and power industry is in favor of it, but in practice it threatens under political pressure to degenerate into an instrument of repression."

"You cannot promote recovery by impairing credit and destroying values," he declared. "You cannot revive industry by killing initiative and hamstringing enterprise."

He stated that in 1932, municipal plants had served a population of 7,200,000, while privately owned power companies served 82,700,000, or 92 per cent of the total. Less than half of the municipally owned electric plants established in this country since 1882 are in existence today was his assertion.

Without mentioning Mr. Samuel Insull, Mr. Cortelyou remarked that "it would be worse than foolish to ignore the fact that losses sustained by many utility investors have intensified agitation."

"It is the investors who have lost—not the consumers," he said. "The securities, or stock-selling, side was involved—not the property side, which governs rates. It is unreasonable, however, to expect the public to discriminate closely, especially when high officials, who ought to know better, fail to do so.

"The losses which investors have suffered through dishonest or profligate management, deplorable as they are, have not added a penny to the gas and electric bills of a single consumer."

Business Cannot Tolerate Strikes Now, States Muir

CHICAGO, June 6 (AP)—Malcolm Muir, president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, in an address prepared for delivery today before the Chicago Association, declared that "business and the public at large cannot tolerate the type of labor leadership that fosters strikes at a time when every public agency is struggling to get people back to work.

"Labor leaders," he said, "must be made to realize that they will not be permitted to make NRA and recovery efforts as a whole a membership drive on a unionization movement.

"Never has labor enjoyed public good will and sympathy to so great an extent as it does today. But continued activity, such as we have seen recently on the part of badly advised employees, is going to alienate much of the good will labor now enjoys.

"Neither NRA or any other public measures for recovery were created to foster special interests, whether they be those of individuals, labor, or management. Gains of any one faction, at expense or distress of the country at large, cannot and will not be tolerated.

"In the United States today we are enjoying the most enlightened relationship between employers and employees as a whole that the world has ever seen, and we shall be able to continue them and enjoy them. Labor itself will not permit misdirected zeal on the part of its leaders to threaten its future welfare. Business is affected directly by these considerations. Let it become even more articulate in its viewpoint."

Says Mississippi Banks In Best Condition Ever

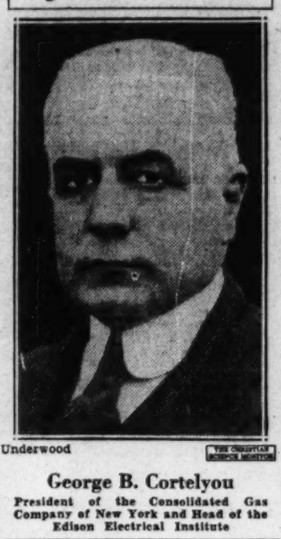
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss., June 6—Canvassing the condition of Mississippi state banks based on the March 5 call, Mr. J. S. Love, superintendent, declared that the institutions "are in a sounder position than they have ever been in their history."

The March 5 statement, he said, revealed an increase in total resources of $12,146,000 or 13.5 per cent for the three-month period from Dec. 30, 1933. During the same period deposits in the State's 112 institutions increased $10,054,900 or 12.5 per cent and cash reserve $7,500,000, equivalent to 5 per cent.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation purchases of capital debentures, he stated, have totaled $6,250,000 "and over $7,000,000 losses have been taken out of the banks during the past six months."

Against Tax Increases



Underwood

George B. Cortelyou
President of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York and Head of the Edison Electrical Institute

Canadian Banks Protest Giving Up Gold Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 6—Chartered banks of Canada are protesting vigorously over surrendering their gold reserves at par to the Bank of Canada, as demanded by the provisions of the new central bank act. The spread or "unearned increment" between the par rate of $20.67 and the present market value of $35, they contend, rightly belongs to the banks, and compulsory delivery at less than market value would be highly demoralizing to business at large. The Government contends, however, that the depreciation in currency was what had raised the value of gold, that this depreciation had been at the expense of the public, not the banks, and that the banks should not make a profit out of it.

S. H. Logan, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, laying the protests of the Canadian Bankers' Association before the parliamentary banking committee, declared that "If the Government considers that this gold is necessary for the successful operation of the Bank of Canada, the Government should buy it at its fair market value, as is done in the case of gold from our mines, and dispose of it to the central bank on such terms as it may arrange."

The chairman, E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, and Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of the Department, pointed out that in 1931 the Dominion Government had prohibited gold export and, at the same time, stopped redeeming Dominion notes in specie; that had they not done this the gold reserves of the banks would have been completely wiped out.

They also argued that when Canada refused to redeem its notes in gold, the people generally and not the banks had suffered through depreciation of the Dominion's currency abroad, and, in view of this fact, it appeared reasonable that the Canadian people should be the beneficiaries through the rise in the value of gold and the consequent premium earned.

The action proposed in this bill, said Mr. Rhodes, had been followed by every country in the world in which a central bank had been established, except Greece, and as a result the bank in that country had not been a success.

Illinois Gets Loan At Record Low Rate

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6—Record low interest of ¾ of 1 per cent in the sale of $5,000,000 emergency relief tax-anticipation warrants was obtained by the State of Illinois, it is announced here by Mr. John C. Martin, state treasurer. This is the lowest rate ever charged Illinois, he said. The State paid 2 per cent on its last group of revenue notes in similar amount. The sale was made on a competitive bid. The next best bid was 2.1 per cent.

These warrants are part of an authorized $30,000,000 issue. The first sale was at 6 per cent. Treasurer Martin believed the decline in interest charges indicates the confidence of financial interests in "the firm and stable financial condition of Illinois."

The banks successful in bidding for these tax warrants are: First National Bank, Chicago; Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago; Northern Trust Company, Chicago; Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, and City National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago.

France Ships Gold To United States

CHERBOURG, France, June 6 (AP)—A shipment of 1200 kilograms of bar gold valued at $1,213,290 was shipped on the S. S. Bremen today for the United States. It was consigned to the Chase National Bank of New York.

Important Provisions of New Stock Exchange Control Act

Commission of Five, Appointed by President; Credit Regulations Fixed by Reserve Board; Manipulative Practices Outlawed; Heavy Penalties

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Here are the major provisions of the Fletcher-Rayburn stock market control law which went onto the statute books today with President Roosevelt's signature:

A new commission of five members to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate will regulate the exchanges and administer the securities act of 1933.

Members of the commission, to be known as the Securities and Exchange Commission, will serve for $10,000 a year.

All securities exchanges must register with the commission and subject themselves to its regulation, unless exempted because of the limited business transacted on them.

Regulations to govern the extension of credit for margins will be laid down by the Federal Reserve Board. The law sets a standard, which the board does not need to follow, limiting credit to 55 per cent of the current market price of a security, or 100 per cent of its lowest price for the preceding three years, provided it is not more than 75 per cent of current market price.

Prohibit Certain Practices

Brokers must borrow from Federal Reserve member banks or non-member banks which comply with Reserve Board regulations, and under board supervision, but in no case more than 20 times the capital they employ in their business.

Manipulative practices on the exchanges are prohibited, and the commission will have power to regulate legitimate operations such as short selling which have potentialities of abuse.

Regulations will be made by the commission to prevent floor trading by exchange members with certain exceptions, and to curb as far as practicable the combination of broker and dealer functions.

Corporations, to register their stocks on the exchanges, must file with the exchanges and the commission complete data on their organization and financial structure. The commission will have authority to require regular annual audits and quarterly statements from the corporations.

The use of proxies will be subject to regulation by the commission.

Report to Commission

Officers, directors and owners of more than 10 per cent of the stock of a corporation will be required to report to the commission their holdings in its securities and file monthly statements of any changes.

The law goes into effect July 1, but the margin section does not become operative until Oct. 1, and will not apply to existing accounts until July 1, 1937.

Penalties for violations run up to $10,000 fine or jail for two years, for individuals, and $500,000 for exchanges.

Modifications of the liabilities under the Securities Act provide that:

Purchasers must prove reliance on untrue registration statement to collect damages after an operations statement covering 12 months has been issued.

Underwriters, officers or directors are not liable for mistakes of experts if they prove they had no reason to believe the statements were untrue.

Underwriters are responsible only for that part of an issue they handle.

Plaintiffs may be required by court to post bond to cover expenses of suit.

Processing Tax On Sugar Placed At ½ Cent Pound

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Rexford G. Tugwell, as Acting Secretary of Agriculture, has set the processing tax on sugar at ½ cent a pound.

This is equal to the reduction in duty on Cuban sugar and will go into effect at the same time, June 8.

The tax will be levied on direct-consumption sugar from the first domestic processing of sugar beets and sugar cane.

Regulations were also issued setting forth definitions, conversion factors and exemptions from the tax.

"Direct consumption sugar" was defined as any sugar to be used for any purpose other than further refining.

"Raw value" was defined as a standard unit of sugar testing 96 degrees by the polariscope.

All taxes and quotas will be based on this "raw value" standard.

In the case of sugar beets, the raw value is determined by multiplying the weight of such sugar by 1.07.

New Low Rate For A State Bond Issue

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—A high bid of 100.323 for an offering of $3,000,000 State of Massachusetts bonds due in one to 10 years on a basis to yield 2 per cent, Tuesday established a new low coupon rate for a state bond issue in recent history, according to specialists in municipal securities.

A syndicate headed by the Chase National Bank of New York submitted the high bid. Of the issue $1,800,000 mature in one to 10 years and $1,200,000 in one to five years.

Banking Firm Drops Security Business

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6—Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co., private bankers for over 100 years, has announced that it will continue in the general banking business, and will turn its security business over to a new company in order to meet the requirements of the Banking Act of 1933, which becomes effective on June 16.

Some of the partners of this firm are retiring to act together with some of the former executive officers of the City Company of New York, Inc., a security affiliate of the National City Bank that is to be liquidated, in forming a new company called Brown-Harriman & Co., Inc., to deal in securities. Joseph P. Ripley, who has recently resigned as executive vice-president of the [illegible] Company, will be the president of the new firm.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received By Mail
INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 11

109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
JOIN OUR 1935 VACATION CLUB NOW
Interest begins the 15th of every month
Institution for Savings In Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES
ASK YOUR INVESTMENT HOUSE
for a prospectus prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933. Or write to Administrative and Research Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

JOIN OUR 1935 VACATION CLUB NOW
A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK operated for the benefit of depositors, under strict Mass. banking laws.
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 15
WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston St., Boston

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
June 11
Deposit by Mail in this 62-Year-Old Mutual Savings Bank

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
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FIELD & COWLES INSURANCE
40 Broad Street
Boston, Mass.
May we discuss your Insurance Problems with you?
Call Hubbard 7880

JUNE SHARES NOW ON SALE
A Conservative Investment
Call for further information.
Liberty 6653
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks
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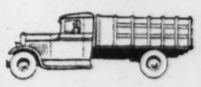
The Oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England.

Motor trucks and Fruehauf Trailers are modern "horses and wagons" that serve all the people by reducing the Cost of Living.
You can haul 3 Tons on this 1½-Ton TRUCK



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SELL finest quality Cellophane Wrapped California Dried Fruits direct to consumer; splendid earnings, permanent all-year business; distributors buy outright and resell at profit; write for particulars or send $1.00 for prepaid 4-lb. sample box assorted packages FIGS, DATES, FRUIT CANDY, etc. MARJORIE MELVIN, P. O. Box 763, Merced, Calif.

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REAL OPPORTUNITY

for an intelligent, ambitious woman over 21 years, eager to be self-supporting and interested in educational service for children; kindergarten training decided advantage; excellent financial arrangement with salary, commission, bonus. Write Director of Personnel Department, Suite 1000, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue—Cool, spacious rooms; view of church park; running water, adapted for students or transients; prices reasonable; garage. S. J. S.

CHICAGO—Near World's Fair; one block to 1st Church and all transportation; reasonable rates; inquiries invited. THE BILTMORE APARTMENT HOTEL, 4160 Drexel Blvd.

CHICAGO—Lovely home, take World's Fair guests; single or double rooms; $1 person; 35 minutes to Fair. Write MRS. IDAH WAYNE, 945 Crescent Pl. LAKEview 9673.

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On Black Lake; excellent food, good beds, bathing, golfing, fishing; quiet place, write for folder. MRS. JOSEPHINE, Mgr. Tel. 5522.

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TUFTONBORO, N. H., Lake Winnepesaukee shore—Rent 7 rooms, modern equipment, screened porches, boathouse. MRS. F. J. CALLAHAN, 220 Buckminster Rd., Brookline, Mass.

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BOSTON—Pleasant 3-5-6 room apartments with refrigeration, $35 up; convenient to The Mother Church. Call KENmore 8187 or write MR. PATTERSON, 23 St. Stephen St., Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., $25 TO $50

Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 42 Englewood Ave. or phone ASPinwall 8733 by 10 a. m. from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

LONGWOOD MANOR, BROOKLINE, MASS. 94-102 Longwood Ave.—4-5-6 rooms, 1-2 baths, stall shower; restricted building; owner's management. Beacon 4040 or Asp. 1060.

N. Y. C., Beekman Place—Furnished or unfurnished 4 rooms, including kitchen, 2 baths; 2 exposures, overlooking East River; available July 1st. Plaza 3-5234. FERGUSON.

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In the heart of the Fenway. To tenants who desire a quiet home. Little money. 1-2-3-room suites, $27.50 to $45.00. Adults only. DWIGHT M. ATWOOD. Telephone KENmore 2759, Boston.

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Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Massachusetts Avenue; housekeeping equipment. 420 Memorial Drive. Univ. 4726, Cambridge, Mass.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.—5-room apartment, all improvements; rent reasonable; near church. Somerset 2339-M.

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NEWARK, N. J.—Young man share apartment; reasonable. Write Box K-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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BOSTON—Summer months, cool 2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, free gas, Frigidaire, elevator; reasonable. Tel. Kenmore 8947. Box D-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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THREE Newfoundlands, registered; 2 Springer Spaniels, registered. WILDES, Russells Mills, Dartmouth, Mass.

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FACTORY building for sale in Toronto; first-class condition; 50,000 square feet of floor space, sprinklered; all ready for immediate occupation; railway siding and location one of the best. W. H. SHAPLEY, 103 Jameson Ave., Toronto, Can.

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FOR SALE—Furniture, settee and 2 chairs in dull green brocade, in excellent condition; greatly reduced in price. Reply E-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or tel. ASP. 8053 evenings.

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CHOICE furniture, rugs, occasional pieces from wealthy home, very reasonable; discounts to 50% on new SIMMONS overstock, better-grade mattresses, springs, studio beds. Lloyds Auction Rooms, 239 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.

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ADVERTISING AGENCY (established 1910) has opening for experienced solicitor; commission basis; excellent coöperation given. Write Box T-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced, trained attention. 515 Linden Ave. York, Pa. Tel. 59383.

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MILTON, MASS.—For rent, single house; best location; 7 rooms, screened porch; two-car garage. Blue Hills 2636.

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WAYLAND near WESTON

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Charming 7-room house, 2-car garage, lovely flower gardens, extensive acreage; surrounded by large estates. Would consider selling. Address Mrs. A. D. Chase, 87 Pinckney St., Boston, or telephone KENmore 0275 between 10 and 2.

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HARTLEY HILL, in the foothills of the Green Mountains; an ideal place for rest or study; beautiful scenery, comfortable airy rooms, excellent meals; terms reasonable. Box 512, Saxton River, Vermont.

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BOSTON, 308 Newbury St.—Guests; rates reasonable; opportunity for one of couple to work in home reducing living expenses. Call 5 to 8 p. m.

COUNTRY HOME—Excellent cooking, fresh farm products, home atmosphere, limited number, moderate rates. E-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WATERTOWN, MASS.—Ideal home for elderly couple; also a single room; home cooking; references. 40 Garfield St. Middlesex 5126.

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BOSTON, 12 Hemenway St.—Attractive, comfortable, single and double rooms; kitchen privileges; prices reasonable; 2 min. to The Mother Church; tourists.

BOSTON, 76 Westland Ave., Apt. 7—Front double room with running water; can accommodate several. Also single room. Circle 8719.

BOSTON—Delightful room near bath, 4 windows, Wide view. Mrs. Crankshaw, Suite 18 (elevator), 8 Cumberland St. Ken. 9320.

BOSTON 317 Beacon St.—Attractively furnished rooms, 1 private bath, 1 semi-private bath; breakfast if desired. Circle 6622.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Beautifully furnished rooms to rent in very desirable location, near Coolidge Corner; private home. Tel Long. 1535.

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FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large, attractive room, 2 connecting rooms, adjoining bath; suitable business people; private family; no other roomers; express station B. M. T. Mansfield 6-4273.

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126 acres, high elevation, overlooking two lakes; attractive private residences; 2 fireplaces, garage, farmhouse and barn; suitable for summer or winter; selling low to settle estate. RALPH S. FOSTER, 336 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT—In Berkshire Hills or Old Revolutionary Hilltop, farms and colonial estates; ideal for summer homes; all improvements; near lake and golf course. MRS. MUNROE HAIGHT, Blandford, Mass.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., N. Y.—Desirable beach properties for sale or rent; also year-round homes; choice locations. A. E. RICHARDS, 320 Jericho Turnpike. Phone 1418.

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Only Eight Miles From Boston. Less than ten minutes from center of town. Unusually fine estate is offered for sale. A beautiful ivy-clad brick home with attractive Colonial entrance—surrounded by extensive lawns—outlined with a profusion of shrubbery which provides peaceful seclusion. A rock garden shaded by a sturdy oak. A beautiful sunken rose garden. Over 11½ acres of land, well shaded by beautiful old trees; also one of fruit trees. A charming living room with large fireplace, and adjoining it the sun room and conservatory, commanding a most attractive view of the grounds. Spacious dining room, library, breakfast room, tiled kitchen, butler's pantry and lavatory. Second floor: 5 chambers, 3 tiled baths. Third floor: 2 rooms and bath. Maid's quarters: 2 rooms and bath. Oil burner. Three-car heated garage. Shown by appointment only.

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NEEDHAM, MASS.

Gentleman's Estate

Consisting of 6 acres, beautifully shrubbed old-fashioned garden and orchards; wonderful elevation, overlooking Needham and Wellesley. GEO. H. CARTER, 686 Great Plain Avenue Nee. 1580—1487-M

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, BUTLER (colored)—Best of references; will go anywhere. HOMER SCOTT, 478 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.; KEN. 8556.

EXPERIENCED cook (deaf mute) formerly employed by steamship line, wishes position; also institutional experience. Write Box D-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHURCH ORGANIST—Substitute or will act as governess, companion, travel; month August only. MISS CARRIE FRANCES HILL, 60 Willow St., Dedham, Mass. Tel. 0892-W.

COLLEGE GIRL wants position for summer to take care of children. Call Middlesex 3970, or write E-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT, generally useful in home; experienced traveler; good references. ETHEL A. ROBERTS, Sag Harbor, New York.

DIETITIAN would like position in home with one needing special attention; experienced; references. Box E-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION wanted, assistant in a tea or lunch room, preferably in or near Boston; references furnished. E-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TUTOR-COMPANION, cultured college girl, elementary and high school subjects; counselor experience; highest references; go anywhere, summer. Write Apt. 15, 1141 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Squam Lakes region; splendid scenery; outdoor sports; near lake; moderate rates; write for booklet.

MONOMOYCK INN, CAPE COD

Small, modern, delightful, homelike; chickens, eggs, vegetables from our own farm; short walk to beach, tennis, golf; $22.50 and up weekly, $4 and $5 daily. MRS. C. H. SNOW, Chatham, Mass.

PETERSHAM, MASS.—WEST ROAD INN

Attractive rooms at moderate rates in a small, privately owned inn; reservations appreciated now for the summer season or shorter periods; a home for home lovers; forest walks and drives; golf, swimming. For rates address MISS RUTH PARKHURST, Manager.

ROOM and board for desirable older women or couples wanting quiet, healthful summer vacation on farm in mountains of New Hampshire; home atmosphere and cooking; reasonable rates. D-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMEN guests at cottage on shore of beautiful lake; boat, motorboat rides. Box 253, North Anson, Maine.

SUMMER HOMES

BAYVIEW, SACO, ME.—Ocean front bungalow, 3 bedrooms, bathroom with extra toilet; fully equipped with modern conveniences including bedding, Frigidaire; 1-car garage; rent $450 season. WALTER S. MITCHELL, 266 Main St., Saco, Me.

BUZZARDS BAY at Crescent Beach, Mattapoisett, Mass.—5-room cottage, bath; July, Aug. Write J. W. VANDERPOOL, 1238 River St., Hyde Park, Mass.

COLONIAL home (1780); near Lake Waramaug and golf course; commodious; well equipped; about 90 miles from New York City, 30 miles from Hartford. R. SPERRY BARDELEY, "Kent Hollow," New Preston, Conn.

FOR SALE

SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE

(4 miles from Contoocook)

Early American farmhouse, 11 rooms, just remodelled throughout with new bathroom; on quiet side road with beautiful scenery of rolling country.

For particulars call DR. J. B. BRUCE, Hotel Statler, Hancock 2000, Boston.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD—For summer rental, colonial house 250 years old; 5 bedrooms, 2 living rooms, dining room, kitchen; range oil burner, 6 fireplaces, bathroom, furnished; private bathing beach. Write or call MR. BROWN, 74 Sudbury Street, Boston, Cap. 1443.

NEW JERSEY—For rent, furnished, summer farm, 9 miles from Morristown; 30 acres, private pond, fruit, woodland, large house, plumbing. Inquire STAFFORD, 111 Ashland Road, Summit, N. J.

SHARK RIVER HILLS, N. J.—Attractively furnished cottage, 3 bedrooms, large screened porch; garage; restricted bathing in Avon; $300 for July and August. C. H. CANFIELD, 320 Self Place, South Orange, N. J.

SOUTH DUXBURY, MASS.—Rent for season, 6-room cottage; modern conveniences; 100 yards to private beach; rent reasonable. C. M. PORTER, Shrewsbury, Mass.; tel. Shrewsbury 555.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR summer rent, with option to buy, our year-round, well-furnished home in Falmouth, Mass.; equipped at present for tea room and paying guests; available as tea room or private home; 6 sleeping rooms, new single and double beds, screened porches, shade trees, double garage; no better location on Cape Cod for tea room and paying guests. Telephone 139, Falmouth, Mass., or P. O. Box 845.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE—For sale or to rent, camps and farms. L. P. EDWARDS, 146 Pleasant Street, Laconia, N. H.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4703. Daily service between New York Newark Trenton N J and intermediate points

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Attractive Widespread Attention—

Blatt's Beach Shop

The Beach Shop with its ship's riggings, cabanas and canvas tables is worth a visit in itself!

And the Beach and Surf Fashions are more intriguing than ever!

Whether you go in for swimming or basking, you will find many delightful suits for your purpose.

Third Floor

M. E. BLATT CO.

Atlantic City's Great Department Store ATLANTIC AT SO. CAROLINA AVE.

KAUFMAN & WEINER

The Square Deal Store

Hardware and Housefurnishings

1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES GARDENING SUPPLIES

DORRAINE CLEANERS

PLANT—1200 N. ARKANSAS AVENUE

BRANCH—37 S. TENN. AVENUE

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR

FURRIER

Cold Storage

Tailoring Dry Cleaning

Coll. 486 114 HADDON AVE.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

356 ELMWOOD AVENUE

Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily

Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN

and ANTIQUE SHOP

Lunch 35c-50c Dinner 55c-75c

Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, 75c, 85c, $1.00

426 MAIN STREET ORANGE 5-6169

LANG COMPANY

For over 30 years.

Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges

407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3106

Queen Quality SHOE SHOP

Combining Style with Comfort. For the Woman Who Cares. All Sizes and Widths. $6 and $6.50

565 MAIN ST., near HARRISON ST.

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6

Shoes for Women

Sold exclusively in East Orange by

ENNA JETTICK SHOES

Special on Children's Sandals Sizes 8½-2. $1.95, $2.50, $2.95

534 MAIN STREET

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP

under the new management of

ELSA

PERMANENT WAVES

Genuine Eugene or Frederic

14 HARRISON STREET Or. 4-8330

C. A. LUND

JEWELER

We buy old gold

Open 9-6—Saturdays 9-9

616 CENTRAL AVE. *Near Harrison St.*

Farrell Hairdresser

GENUINE VITA TONIC WAVE—Complete with Oil Shampoo and Trim $5.00

Shingle Bob A 35c Shop

565 MAIN STREET OR. 3-9739

The East Orange Toy Shop

Beach Chairs, Sand Boxes, Lawn Chairs, Baby Carriages, Strollers, Cribs, Folding Beach Carts, and a large choice of Toys.

519 MAIN STREET Or. 3-5044

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC

FLOWERS—The ONE GIFT

Suitable for every occasion

75-77 CENTRAL AVE., EAST ORANGE, N. J. Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Or. 4-1650

Ye "GOLDEN RULE" Shop

TAILORING and DRY CLEANING

GARMENTS CLEANED, PRESSED, RELINED AND REMODELLED

A garment renewing service for men and women. Monitor readers.

Next to Hummel's Market at 440 MAIN ST.

COLONIAL MARKET

"The Meat You Ought to Eat"

Groceries—Vegetables

OSCAR ASZMAN

46 DODD STREET OR. 3-6754

Chas. T. Honecker Florist

445 Central Avenue at Burnett Street

Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361 *Member F. T. D.*

VACATION NEEDS for WOMEN and CHILDREN at

BERNARD'S

530 MAIN STREET

HATS SUITS DRESSES

Suburban Fashion Shops

Formerly Chandler Shop

34 BRICK CHURCH PLAZA

ELIZABETH

IMPERIAL

CLEANERS DYERS

Tailors Furriers

Delivery Service

350 VINE STREET EL. 2-6732

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY

All the baked things you want here—AND GOOD!

318 Morris Avenue El. 2-1432

FRANK'S HAIRDRESSING STUDIO

Permanent Wave Specialist $3.50 and $5.00

161½ ELMORA AVE. EL. 2-3226

ENGLEWOOD

LAW INCORPORATED HABERDASHERY

46 E. PALISADE AVENUE

HACKENSACK

Aylwards Food Shop

Richelieu Canned Fruits and Vegetables

"The Better Kind"

254 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-1932

Library Delicatessen

BEN GOLDBERG, *Prop.*

Opp. Johnson Library

279 Main St. Hack. 3-1468—3-1469

Hackensack Quality Market

Incorporated

Fancy Fruit and Vegetables

We Specialize in Fruit Baskets Free Delivery

Tel. Hackensack 2—0192-0193

240 MAIN STREET

The Shirlbee Shops

Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits

216-216½-218 Main St.

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK (Continued)

For Your Paint and Wallpaper Call at the

Reliable Paint Store

We do contracting.

329 MAIN STREET Hack. 3-0505

HOBOKEN

COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

14th St. and Washington St., Hoboken

SOUND PRINCIPLES COURTEOUS SERVICE

Open an account with us.

IRVINGTON

You Are Cordially Invited to Receive

Free of Charge

a personal TEL-U-GRAM at

CHARLES BEAUTY SHOPPE

1007 Springfield Avenue

This valuable professional guide shows you the ideal of beauty, enables you to see yourself through the eyes of a noted beauty authority. It is prepared to meet your individual need.

Miss Murphy, our *Contourd Expert*, will be here on Friday, June 8, to give you your personal *TEL-U-GRAM* and 15-minute Beauty Lesson. You may telephone ES. 2-9132 for appointment.

OPEN EVENINGS Phone ES. 3-6379

VANITY FROCK and BONNET SHOPPE

(Marion Scott Mead, Prop.)

DRESSES, MILLINERY, HOSIERY, JEWELRY

1241 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

Charles Girrbach

(Mrs. Girrbach, Proprietor)

Offers a Complete Line of

FINE FURNITURE

21 Years in Irvington

861 Springfield Avenue Telephone ESsex 2-4331

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone Bergen 2-3915-J

19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily

Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE

WM. GEIGER, Proprietor

Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry

390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MISS SCHAEFER'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR

483 BERGEN AVENUE Dela. 3-9144

All Branches of Beauty Culture Experienced Operators

Your Patronage Is Appreciated

Scientific Eye Examination—Glasses Fitted

DR. ERNEST ENGEL

Eyesight Specialist Optometrist-Optician

Hours: 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Wednesday 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

3 SHERMAN PLACE

Near cor. of Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

JOSEPH'S

...the gift shop

80 CENTRAL AVENUE, JERSEY CITY

Suggestions for the June Bride

Kitchen Ensembles, Housewares and Distinctive Gifts

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning

MOVING STORAGE

RUG CLEANING

NEW FURNITURE DEPT.

GOODMAN'S

830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

IRVEN JOSEPH

Scientific Shoe Fitting

A Large Selection of White Shoes for Summer Wear

Red Cross and Arch Preserver Shoes

298 Central Avenue

MAPLEWOOD

THE COSSACK

157 Maplewood Avenue

Sunday Tea 30c

Dinner 75c Dinner 75c

S. Or. 2-8325 Luncheon 50c

Maplewood Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.

TAILORS

All cleaning done at premises

99 BAKER STREET So. 2-4486

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W. 9-11 daily except Saturday.

Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Get in the Swim!

Our Beach Shop features B. V. D. and Gold Tee Bathing Suits, Slacks, Shorts, Halters, Pull-overs and every conceivable novelty to make your beach début a success at small expense.

Miss Frances Shop

470 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE, MONTCLAIR

The Linen Shop, Inc.

E. B. and J. H. CLEGG

Newest Styles in Luncheon Sets for Spring. $2.95 to $65

418 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE Massman Building

DAWSON'S BEAUTY CULTURE

A Monitor Advertiser for Fifteen Years

Madison Bldg. Montclair 2-8900—8901

HENKE'S, Inc.

Jewellers

Clairidge Theatre Building Montclair, N. J.

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop

CORSETS—BRASSIERES LINGERIE—HOSIERY

499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J. Tel. Montclair 2-9694

Stanley M. Crowell Co.

GUILD OPTICIANS

PERSONAL SERVICE

26 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J. Near Church Street

Wedgwood Cafeteria

30 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

OUR POLICY

To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dietitians. We maintain a uniform high quality, offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Fuel for the Home

A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE

R. H. SEE COAL CO.

131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

Telephone—MONTCLAIR—2-0019

COAL FUEL OIL WOOD

RUG CLEANING

Our Washing process will positively preserve the life of your rugs. We will give you quality work at competent prices. Your rugs are insured while in our possession.

Koren Kreedian, Inc. Mont. 2-0978

20 Church St. Mont. 3-1433

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS

Kane's 47 Church Street Montclair New Jersey

ELISE POWELL

MARINELLO GRADUTE

Latest Hair Styling. All branches of Beauty culture. Nine years in Montclair. Mar-Del Scientific Beauty Service

20 Church St. Tel. Mtclr. 2-7110

Freytag and Anderson FLORISTS

4 and 6 So. Park Street Montclair N. J. Phone Montclair, 2-2021—2922

Landscape and Garden Work

Rock Gardens and Formal Foundation Plantings. Nursery Stock at Catalogue Prices.

ALEXANDER FERGUSON

403 Bloomfield Avenue, Verona, N. J. Phone Verona 8-7704-J

Our First Anniversary Sale

All furniture (suites and odd pieces), Lamps and Novelties have been substantially reduced.

DAWTON'S, Ltd.

38 South Park Street Montclair, N. J.

C. JOHNSON & CO.

Incorporated

WINDOW SHADES and AWNINGS

9 MIDLAND AVENUE

Montclair, N. J. Telephone 2-6308

NEWARK

Louis Hairdresser

882 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J. TELEPHONES MITCHELL 2-0781—0782

You'll remember the day you bought a pair and give everlasting praise to that gentle support . . . the perfect fit . . . the sensible heels

ELFIN'S ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP

925 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

GRUNINGS

Ice Cream and Candy

For Particular People

496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

A. C. BERTHOLON INCORPORATED INSURANCE

KINNEY BLDG. NEWARK, N.J.

MARKET 2-7602 NUTLEY 2-0952

FUEL OIL

FOR FURNACE HEATING

O. BUHMAN

Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J. Market 2-7602

SERVING NEWARK AND VICINITY

"North Jersey Specialists"

ACME WINDOW DISPLAY & ADV CO INC. 845 BROAD ST. NEWARK

Semi-Permanent Window Backgrounds

General Art Service

MI. 2-4226

General Window Trimming and Campaigns No other Headquarters

Telephone HUmboldt 2-5059

Thermique Permanent Wave

Heatless Method with Push-Up Wave and Ringlet Ends.

EFFIE SPRINGER

102 ROSEVILLE AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J.

ORANGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone ORange 4-0209

401 Highland Terrace, Orange

Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ORange 3-0880

ABBOTT-HOGAN

Cleaners and Dyers

575 SCOTLAND ROAD

LINDSLEY'S

HARDWARE STORE

Ice Cream Freezers, 2 qt. $1.49

319 MAIN STREET OR 3-8200

SPORTING GOODS Phone ORANGE 3-9165

JACOBSEN'S SPORT SHOP

Ammunition and Fishing Tackle

KASPER SANDLER, Prop. 236 MAIN STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

Good Candy and Ice Cream at GRUNING'S

59 South Orange Ave. 480 Bloomfield Ave. S. O. 2-2898 Montclair

496 Orange Street, Newark

WEST ORANGE

General Insurance

ARTHUR C. FROST

134 High St., W. Orange, N. J.

Tel.

PENNSYLVANIA

NORRISTOWN

GEO. H. CLEMMER
CURRAN ARCADE
Jeweler
Gifts for the Graduate
WEDDING AND ANNIVERSARY GIFTS

PHILADELPHIA

GRACE & MERIT
1130 CHESTNUT ST.
Beautiful SUMMER HATS
at $2.00, $3.00 to $10

PRINTING
Church and Commercial Printing
ROB'T A. KINSLOE
44 N. 4th St., Philadelphia Tel.: Market 2910

PHILADELPHIA
Chestnut Hill

PHILOMELA Hairdressing
Under direct supervision of
MADAM FLORÉ
Specialist in
Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
Complete Beauty Service
377 W. Mt. Pleasant Ave. at Lincoln Drive
220 South 16th Street, Philadelphia
Chestnut Hill 3770 Kingsley 9981

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 9000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
Member F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795

PHILADELPHIA—Mt. Airy

MOUNT AIRY BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Automatic Winding $5.00 and $5.00
Finger Wave with Shampoo 50c
7120 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
Phone CHEstnut Hill 2126

PITTSBURGH

...ANNOUNCING...
New Location of
MABEL O. COWAN
213 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Come in and see us for glove repairing and cleaning, also hose repairing.
Something new in Greeting Cards

F. C. HINKEL & BRO.
"Flowers"
Delivered Anywhere in Pittsburgh or Suburbs
R.D. No. 7, BELLEVUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Real Estate and Insurance
507 LINCOLN AVE. Linden 3148
Bellevue, Pa.

READING

Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE

Beauty Craft
★ Salon ★
Permanent Waving
Finger Waving Marcelling
17 North Fifth St. Phone 37430

KARMELKORN
Our Own Delicious
Home-Made Candy and Salted Nuts
F. R. Bauman, 7 N. 6th St.

Nunn Bush Shoes
BOB DULANEY
Men's Clothier and Furnisher
633 PENN STREET
Manhattan Shirts
Finer Apparel for Men, Women and Boys

'Always Reliable'
CROLL & KECK
622 PENN ST., READING, PA.

SAYLOR'S
4TH AND PENN STREETS
Live Poultry direct from the farm, dressed in our Meat Department.

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911!
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-543 PENN ST., READING, PA.

Foot-Craft Shoes
MANNING-ARMSTRONG
607 Penn Street
New home opposite Pomeroy's

OFFICE SERVICE CO.
Walter E. Dietrich, Prop.
Stationery, Multigraphing
Office Supplies
115 North 6th Street, Reading, Pa.

Keystone Machine Co.
A New Service for the Individual Car Owner
Specialized Brake, Wheel Alignment, and Motor Service
218 WASHINGTON ST. Phone 25551

SCRANTON

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
MOFFITT'S
Goodyear Shoe Repair Co.
Ladies' soles and heels ..... 90c up
Men's soles and heels ..... $1 up
Also a branch of City Cleaners.
Phone 2-8500 140 N. Washington Ave.

EYNON & SON
Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions
Delivery to all parts of city.
Member of Economy Stores.
PHONE 2-4038 114 SOUTH MAIN AVE.

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE
SCRANTON, PA.

BESANÇON'S
FLOWERS—PLANTS—BULBS
Artistic Table Decorations
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

A CHECKING ACCOUNT
is a time and money saver. In transferring money or in making payments, checks are the best means.
Keep Up Your Balance
The SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST CO.

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It's Hegner's if it's Hardware"
Sewickley Pennsylvania
WESTINGHOUSE
R-E-F-R-I-G-E-R-A-T-O-R-S
STEWART-WARNER

Colonial Flower Shop
"At Your Service"
417 BROAD ST. Tel. Sewickley 545 and 546

KNAPP DRUG CO.
SEWICKLEY
BROADWAY PHARMACY
Coraopolis
ROGER & GALLET
TOILET SOAP

"My, It's GOOD when it comes from
K-L-E-I-N-D-I-E-N-S-T'S
HOME BAKERY
436 BEAVER ST. Tel Sewickley 551

Cylinder Reboring Welding
Machine Work
Max Feltwell Auto Shop
General Repairs
Phone Sewickley 770 432 Green Street

Campbell's Soups
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The market for good things to eat"

SWARTHMORE

Electrical Contractor
WAYNE MOSTELLER
Grunow Electric Refrigerators
Phone 1568 10 Park Avenue

DODGE - PLYMOUTH
SALES AND SERVICE
CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

UPPER DARBY

SHERRY'S
MARKET at 69TH STREET
A Restaurant that caters to family trade.
Complete Luncheons 35c
Full Course Dinners 50 and 65c
Banquet room for private affairs.

WILKINSBURG

J. H. RUPERT
General Insurance
Phone CH-0153
900 Ross Ave. Wilkinsburg, Pa.

EUROPEAN PET SHOPPE
Birds and Dogs
Boarded, Shampooed and Cared For
Guaranteed Fresh Supplies
35 Years' Experience
710 SOUTH AVE. WILKINSBURG, PA.

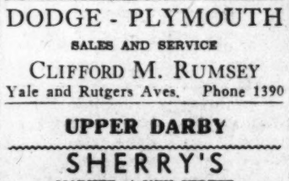
Dresses and Millinery
"Formfit" Girdles
at
THE CHARME SHOP
723 PENN AVE.

BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Tioga Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

PERMANENT WAVES
The kind best suited to your style and texture of hair.
"Where Loveliness Is Made Lovlier"
Jade Beauté Salon
1029 Wood Street at Wallace CH-9689
Daily 9 to 6 Tues. and Fri. 9 to 9

YORK

Treadeasy
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
PODIATREAD SHOES



Sold Exclusively by
REINEBERG'S
19 S. George Street York

MIRIAM E. REESER
STUDIO, 480 WEST KING STREET
YORK, PA.
Teacher of Piano, Organ
Theory and Harmony
Private and Class Instruction

Quality with Service
AT
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
120 W. MARKET STREET
Silks, Scarfs, Hosiery, Negligee, Pajamas
Buy Your Vacation and Summer Needs Today!
Our Easy and Convenient LAYAWAY PLAN
is at your disposal
A small deposit and regular weekly payments will hold any article you select.
STILLMAN'S, York, Pa.

Daily Features

With the Inventors

New Toothbrush

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

STILL another new dental appurtenance—this time a toothbrush with a place for dental floss in the handle. Sounds to us something like spring housecleaning! This ingenious creation came from England to obtain U. S. Patent No. 1958505 for Shozaburo Aki, of London.

In Lighter Vein

Precise

An American sugar planter in Hawaii took a friend from the States to the edge of a volcano.

"That crater is 70,004 years old," he explained.

"How do you get the exact age?" asked the newcomer. "I can understand the 70,000, but where do you calculate the four?"

"Well, I've been here in the islands for four years, and that crater was 70,000 years old when I arrived."

Too True

A college magazine is a great invention:
The college gets all the fame;
The printer gets all the money;
The staff gets all the blame.
—*Barr.*

Fooling the Horse

A country cabby, on coming to a hill, got down and violently banged the door, to the consternation of his fare inside, who asked why he did it.

"Why, sir, it's to make the horse believe you got out," whispered the driver.

Accessory

Cop: "Hey, there; don't jam up traffic! Why don't you use your noodle?"

Lady: "I didn't know the car had one."—*Highway Traveler.*

120 Per Cent

"How do you spend your income?"

"About thirty per cent for shelter, thirty per cent for clothing, forty per cent for food and twenty per cent for amusement."

"But that adds up to 120 per cent."

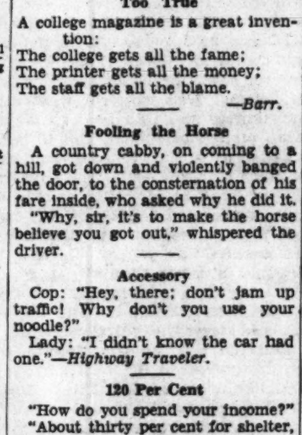
"That's right."—*New Outlook.*

Beautiful!

"Say!" exclaimed the man of the house. "Who told you to plant petunias there?"

"Your wife," said the yard boy. "Pretty, aren't they?"

Junior Cross-Word No. 198



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—After this.
8—Mixture of a baser metal with a finer one.
9—Pronoun.
11—Impair.
12—Addition to a letter (abbr.).
13—Tibetan gazelle.
15—Covering for the head.
16—To pursue game.
17—The front.
18—Attempt.
20—Kit Carson, scout and pioneer, was born in 1809 in this month (abbr.).
21—Plural ending.
22—City in southwestern France.
24— —— Louis is on the Mississippi in eastern Missouri (abbr.).
25—City in Montana.
27—Uttered words hastily and indistinctly.

Down

1—Increases.
2—Sun god.
3—Shade tree.
4—Having wings.
5—Because.
6—Termination of numerals.
7—Esteemed.
10—City in France.
12—Peels.
14—Some.
15—Cape in Massachusetts.
19—One of the Twelve Apostles (abbr.).
22—To place.
23—North American Indian.
25—Dry measure (abbr.).
26—Comparative ending.
(The solution appears elsewhere)

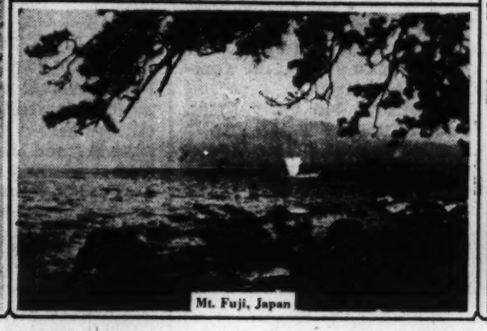
From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

"Fore!"

Something to Play With

Coyote

Kindergarten Graduate



Mt. Fuji, Japan

Head Priest, Chefoo Temple

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right, Beginning at the Top): Roy Chamberlin, Glastonbury, Conn.; Louise Pratt, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. Mae C. Koon, Alhambra, Calif.; Bruce O. Klingbeil, Basco, Ill.; Robert Price, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert M. Kelly, Chicago.

Just Between Us

A young man came to Boston, obtained an audience with a great editor, proceeded to relate his newspaper experience, and wound up by asking: "Now what do you have that I could do?"

The editor seemed casually impressed with the recital of experience, but bristled a bit at the question; and he proceeded to give a bit of first-class advice. "Never walk into a metropolitan newspaper and tell what all you have done, and then ask, 'What do you have for me to do?'" he admonished. "Before you go to the paper, make a study of it; find out what in your estimation it lacks; then walk in with ample evidence that you can supply the need."

The editor was the late Willis J. Abbot. The aspirant who was so helpfully rebuked was the undersigned. (The Monitor at the time of the reorganization had no daily features, so our task was an easy one. And it has ever since been a daily joy.)

One thousand of the "What Do You Read?" ballots have been tabulated, and the Sundial is still out in front with 946 "regular" and "occasional" readers. Then we find the Quotation with 932, In Lighter Vein with 917, Snubs with 898, Daily Anecdote with 892, Facts About the Bible with 867, Cartoons of the Week with 839, Word a Day with 830, Worth Knowing with 829, Camera Club with 816.

A sermon on reader coöperation could be preached, using the Sundial figures as a text. A reader who lives almost 3000 miles from Boston, a man in a rather humble walk of life, a man who had to leave grammar school at an early year, proposed the Sundial. So what should we expect from others?—*Feature Editor.*

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Picnics to Order

ONE woman in our town found a way of making money by purchasing a complete set of picnic service for eight, and then letting people know that they could go on a picnic anytime by calling her to furnish all the necessary basket supplies—from dishes to thermos jugs with drinks ice cold.

She had three menus that she submitted with price per plate on the cards; and all any crowd had to do was to let her know in time to get the lunch ready. It cost no more for this service than for each one to take one dish large enough for the whole crowd, so many clerks and busy people take constant advantage of this service. Margaret C. R.

Mr. Scroggins

By Using His Head

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS awoke from a sound sleep and leaped out of his bed. The sun was not yet over the tree tops of Boston Common and the Scroggins bedroom still held the shadows of night.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to explain why the venerable squirrel thus untimely had quitted his couch. The reason is that he had heard a strange noise.

As he crossed from bed to window he tried his best to place the noise. It reminded him somewhat of a riveting operation on Beacon Street, to which he had listened with keen interest months ago. But it was not a riveting machine. He leaned out the window. The sound was clearer. It was a series of quick "rat-a-te-tat-tat-tats."

"Somebody or something must be making the noises," said Scroggins to himself.

Mrs. S., who joined him at this moment, nodded her head. "My dear, there's much in what you say," she said. It is characteristic of the Scrogginses that no complaint came from either of them at being awakened before their time. They both were so very much interested in the sounds that they forgot any annoyance they might have felt. Furthermore, they didn't feel any. After all, one must arise to a new day some time, is the Scroggins way of looking at such matters.

"I'm going outside where I can see better," Mr. Scroggins said finally, after he and his good wife had stood listening intently for several minutes.

"And I'll have breakfast ready when you come back," said she.

He smiled and nodded. "Good," he said.

In a few moments the illustrious squirrel was on the ground under his home in Ulmus Americana (American elm).

"If it were lighter I could see better," he said to himself. The noises kept up busily. Gradually the morning light grew stronger and at last the watching Scroggins caught sight of a red-headed object against the trunk of the tree.

"It's a bird," he said; and in a rush he was off to find Fib who, being a sparrow, might know something useful about a bird which made these unusual morning noises. In a few minutes Scroggins found Fib, or rather was found by him, for the valiant young chieftain of sparrows, spying his old friend, rushed at him from the air with a scurry of wings and a hearty "Good Morning." Scroggins quickly outlined the situation. Fib was all eagerness.

"I'll look, and you hurry," said Fib and rushed into the air. In hardly any time he was back again at Scroggins's side.

"I've found out all about it," he said. "It is a bird, a red-headed bird. His name is Woodpecker. He never has been in the City before. He makes holes in trees. The reason is that he's looking for food."

Scroggins was so interested in the news that he stepped out faster and almost hurried. Also, he took off his high silk hat and carried it in one

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The Bird Was Using His Head

hand, while he swung his little cane with the other. Soon he and Fib were gazing up at the busy woodpecker. The noises still sounded. After a while, the woodpecker found out that he was being watched and left off making noises and joined the two Commoners.

"Good morning," he said. "I am glad to see you."

Scroggins bowed and smiled. "And we are glad to see you. Will you be with us long?"

The woodpecker shook his head. "No. I'm leaving now. I've just had breakfast."

"How did you get it?" said Scroggins.

The woodpecker wagged his head. "By using my head," he said. They said good-by, and Mr. Scroggins hurried in to breakfast. Mrs. Scroggins was greatly interested in hearing about the bird that "used its head" and said she was glad to be waked up by such an interesting visitor. To which her husband agreed, as he waved his porridge spoon.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Suppose you are a winner. You merely beat a fellow who isn't as good as you are, and anybody can do that.

Reader's Digest: Success comes in cans; failures in can'ts.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"SOMETHING TO PLAY WITH." This otherwise pleasing picture is marred by the background. The horizontal and vertical lines and the strong highlights detract from the subject matter of the picture. Action in a picture always tells a story, and since most photographs are made to tell a story, there must be actual or implied action in each picture. The interest and pose of the cat seem to suggest that something is about to happen.

"Mt. Fuji, Japan." The lack of sufficient exposure to produce detail in the foreground, and the blending of the snow-capped summit of the mountain with the sky, are the weak points in this picture. The choice of viewpoint is commendable. The overhanging foliage breaks up an otherwise bald sky and gives strength to the picture. A filter would have produced a better picture of this attractive subject.

"Coyote." A picture of an animal in its native haunts is almost universally interesting. The coyote blends into the background, but there are so many conditions to be overcome in making a picture of this kind that it is impossible to arrange all as desired. This picture would be improved by enlargement.

The spotty light in "Fore" detracts from the picture.

"Kindergarten Graduate." This is a record that will be pleasing in later years to the relatives and friends of the child. The figure is strong and the background subordinate to the main point of interest.

"Head Priest, Chefoo Temple." This record is interesting to us in America because it is unusual and accurately depicts customs of another country. Subjects such as this are well included in a selection of pictures.

What They Say

By Their Fruits

"There is no way to judge the value of religion except by what it does."—*Sir Wilfred Grenfell.*

Ambition

"Ambition is either the luxury of the happy and confident, or the refuge of the anxious and despondent."—*Dean Inge.*

Forgotten Traits

"Two excellent traits seem to have been forgotten these days—being a good listener and a good talker."—*Emil Ludwig.*

Interdependence

"The peoples of the world more nearly grasp the interdependence of nations than do the governments who are supposed to represent them."—*Viscount Cecil.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canoga Park, Calif.

CHUB, a large Maltese cat, moved with the family that had raised him in a downtown district to a residence part of the city. For a time he seemed somewhat lonely until his mistress bought some incubator chicks and taught him that he must not harm them.

When they were put in an unfenced back yard in a sheltered spot, the cat seemed to think it was his duty to take care of them. All day he would follow them about the yard. If they went as far as the sidewalk or street, he would herd them back to where he thought they were safe, prodding gently with his paw any straggler

Chub also helped take them their sleeping box every evening, and was always ready for duty every morning The chicks accepted the cat as their caretaker until they were large enough to be placed in a yard with other chickens.

For the Scrapbook

The Wise Have Written

From word to deed long strides we need.
—*Cervantes.*

We should look forward if we can,
For evil little harms a man
When he the coming things can scan
—*Juan Lorenzo.*

The good deed done,
No fear can feel,
No fire can burn,
No thief can steal.
—*Dom Sem Tob.*

Lift up thine eyes to seek the invisible;
Stir up thy heart to choose the still unseen.
—*Christina Rossetti.*

Experience is a dumb dead thing;
The victory's in believing.
—*Lowell.*

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation For Today

THERE is a creative reading as well as creative writing.—EMERSON.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Carchemish

THE fortified town of Carchemish (less correctly "Charchemish") was situated some 60 miles northeast of the modern Aleppo, on the west bank of the Euphrates, and commanded one of the most famous fords of that river. Carchemish was the northern capital of the empire of the Hittites, and it is evident that, lying on the principal trade route between Mesopotamia and Syria, it was also a trading center of no small importance.

Its main interest to the student of the Old Testament lies in the fact that it was there about 609 B. C. that Josiah, King of Judah, sought to repel the forces of Pharaoh-Necho of Egypt and was slain in the attempt (II Chron. 35:20-24); while but four years later, at the same spot, Necho himself suffered defeat at the hands of Nebuchadrezzar, who thus exhibited the growing power and influence of Babylonia among the great nations of that day (Jer. 46:2).

The Adventures of Waddles—*Stunt Flying*

By THE HAGERS

DRAKEVILLE FLYING SCHOOL
STUNT FLYING TAUGHT
INSTRUCTOR
STUNT FLYING, I WAS TOLD, TAKES PLUCK, BUT CAN-BE LEARNED BY ANY DUCK.
"THE FIRST THING—EVERY FLYER STRIVES TO LEARN THE PLAIN AND FANCY DIVES.
AND NOW THAT YOU HAVE LEARNED THIS GROUP, I'LL SHOW YOU HOW TO LOOP-THE-LOOP."
THE HAGERS
THOUGH QUITE SUCCESSFUL IN MY TEST, I THINK I LIKE STRAIGHT FLYING BEST.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Drought and Dogma

IS THE harrowing drought which has swept the western United States an act of divine retribution for men's interference with the fruitful routine of nature and for their efforts to restrict the bounty of the harvests? This opinion is occasionally heard from the lips of persons who ordinarily adopt a more mundane explanation of events.

There is no question that the many perversities by which men have been induced to embrace a far-reaching economics of limitation have little in common with the idea of a benign Providence. But why decry some kinds of limitation while approving others? The impairment of production physically visible in fields purposely left fallow seems a direct affront to the tradition which counts production the sum and end of existence. Yet what is the ultimate reason these fields lie fallow and would eventually return to grass if the farmers were left to the unmitigated action of "laws" of economics, which, for some unexplained reason, we sometimes tend to identify with the law of God?

Is it not that the market for these products has been constricted, alienated or destroyed by other hostility to mankind's own best interests? Restrictions of various kinds, at home and abroad, against the free flow of trade are a plain expression of the economics of limitation keeping humanity from the full enjoyment of its resources. These have sterilized the usefulness hitherto resident in producing millions of tons of American foodstuffs for export.

Is there not fully as much reason to count the economic tailspin a result of the crude mixture of blundering and selfish economics which went before it as to charge the vagaries of the western weather to an insolent tinkering with *laissez faire* interpretations of the law of supply and demand?

Whatever the answer, the clearly outstanding fact in the western drought situation is the towering need for immediate local relief. Apparently the work of relief is being organized along most logical lines and with the backing of a sentiment in Congress which no longer questions the propriety of liberal federal assistance. Even the farm allotment plan which has been called into question by the upsetting of ordinary crop estimates has been found to furnish a certain amount of crop insurance by its benefit payments on unplanted acreage. Further funds are to be used in payment for work in the affected communities and for purchase of livestock to be removed to better forage areas or used for meat in urban relief.

Crop figures show that for all the curtailment of yield by the searing winds there is no danger of shortage of wheat for consumption. If the yield should fall so far as to equal only the small crop of last year—527,000,000 bushels—the carryover of wheat stocks in the United States would make up the normal American consumption of 625,000,000 bushels and leave 150,000,000 bushels or more still in storage or for export. The rest of the world has ample supplies.

So the question involved in the drought is not any remotest threat of general famine, but a problem of distribution to relieve local need. In this it is akin to the problem of distribution which confronts all productive agencies and which leads to doctrines of restriction. After all, can it be supposed that Deity is greatly pleased at seeing huge stores of goods rolled up while the world problem of distribution is left unsolved?

When God gives men intelligence, it does not seem reasonable to suppose that he penalizes them for attempting to use that intelligence, however stumblingly, in working out their problems. Rather might a benediction be expected. If this applies to the effort to reduce supply to match demand, how much greater blessing must rest on efforts to make such limitation unnecessary by expanding use to match potential supply!

Block the Charlestown Loop

IN CHARLESTOWN, Mass., is the "loop" speedway, where notorious acts of violence are committed by juvenile delinquents building up reputations as common thieves and potential murderers. Their usual procedure is to steal a car, preferably a heavy, high-powered one, even a fire engine if one can be procured, drive to Charlestown and open up the throttle around the loop.

In the "code" of such youths, the more damage they can do to persons or property en route, the more there is to boast about when glaring headlines in Boston papers attest their "daring." According to their warped thinking, the only crime is in getting caught, which means ignominious expulsion from the League of Loop Speeders. That is worse punishment to them than a "stretch" in Concord.

Today two boys are in jail awaiting trial for the deliberate killing of James Malloy, police officer and father of three children. With Patrolman Frank Obert he attempted to halt their mad dash around the loop late Monday night by spreading a spike-studded leather belt in the path of the stolen machine. Deliberately the speedsters swerved from their intended path, witnesses said, and while traveling at sixty miles an hour struck the officer.

Momentarily, the "loop" seems to be the goal of those who have yet to get over their "stunt the leader" days. Perhaps if the "loop" were to be broken by closing one or more parts to through traffic, the attractiveness of this city-administered speedway could be dimmed. No punishment inflicted upon grinning boys will make up for the loss of a single policeman and father, nor will it make the culprits realize that their offense was greater than getting caught. Putting the candy beyond their reach, however, may eliminate the temptation.

A Moratorium on Debt Debates

IT IS a too easy optimism which views the latest war debt developments as a beneficial "clearing of the air." It is true that President Roosevelt in his message left the way open to new settlements. It is true that Britain in announcing that she will not make even a token payment on June 15 insists upon her readiness to reopen the question "at any time when in the opinion of the President such discussion would be likely to produce results of value." Yet even a slight study of war debt history shows that the time described is likely to be even more remote than the sixty-second year prescribed for full payment under the debt settlement of 1923. Only harm can come from continuing to indulge false hopes, for complacency only encourages drifting.

The air has been cleared too many times. It was cleared by the refunding agreements. It was cleared by the Dawes plan, by the Young plan, by the Hoover moratorium, and by the Lausanne agreement. It was cleared by token payments and by innumerable notes and public statements. A month ago people were saying that the Johnson Act had finally done the business. With all this "clarification" we should have had a rarefied atmosphere in which debtors and creditors could glimpse one another's positions, but President Roosevelt's message and the British note prove that the war debts are still too befogged to justify hopes for an early settlement.

Neither offers any fresh approach. Both repeat the oft-repeated cases for payment and nonpayment. The American case is approved and applauded in America. The British case is approved and applauded in Britain. And where are we? We are flat up against the fact that the war debts will not be paid.

What remains? It would appear that the most useful thing for both creditors and debtors alike would be to attempt to salvage the good will so imperiled by continual bickerings over the debts. If not even token payments are to be made, there will be no recurring occasions for embittering exchanges and self-justifications. Junes and Decembers may be permitted to slip by with no exacerbating—and useless—debt debates.

Of course, efforts to improve understanding cannot be abandoned. But no periodical notes which only harden home opinion will be necessary. Since there is no early prospect that further debt discussions will "produce results of value," why not have a moratorium on discussions? If talk does no good, indeed only produces irritation, let us try silence—and some quiet reflection on the wisdom of refusing to make war loans. The advice of Polonius to Laertes is especially apt as applied to moneys advanced, not for enterprise which will repay them, but for destruction:

> Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
> For loan oft loses both itself and friend.

If the loans are lost, the essential thing now is to prevent the friends also being lost.

Poland Comes of Age

A FEW years ago Poland still felt itself dependent on France. Today it considers itself grown up. It is no longer a protégé. It acts according to its own inclinations and refuses to be kept in leading strings. This is notable in the political evolution of Europe.

The early years of the new Poland were troubled. It appeared to be crushed between two powers which were momentarily weak but which were potentially strong. Doubts were raised whether Poland could resist the pressure which would be exercised by Russia on one side and by Germany on the other. In point of fact, a Bolshevik invasion almost succeeded in 1921 and Warsaw was saved only by the intervention of the French.

As for Germany, it was taken for granted in many quarters that sooner or later a determined effort would be made to regain the Polish Corridor and generally to rectify its eastern frontiers. Not long ago one very prominent and well-informed European newspaper was able to declare that quite possibly Poland would not exist—at any rate, in its present form—ten years hence.

Yet in reality Poland has been quietly strengthening its position. It is respected by its neighbors. Demographic calculations show that in another generation Poland may have as large a population as France. In the meantime it has ceased to be a mere satellite of France. It asserts, not without dignity, and to the benefit of Europe, its own rights.

The trend in this direction started when French policy began to be looked upon with suspicion by Poland, as France became less vigilant toward the interests of its smaller allies. It did not stand so firmly on the *status quo*. It entered into a number of arrangements which suggested that it no longer intended to be the guardian of Poland.

The effect was immediate. Poland made peace with Russia. It likewise made peace with Germany. There has been some criticism of Poland's agreement with Germany on the ground that perhaps Herr Hitler is simply playing for time, and that after the ten years' truce he will take up another attitude toward Poland. Nevertheless, Poland is content to be allowed ten years' tranquillity. After that period the problem may be altogether different.

These diplomatic moves denoted that Poland was coming to terms without consulting France. And these terms were wise, making for the consolidation of European peace. Poland wishes to be friendly with Russia and with Germany. It wishes also to be friendly with France. But it wishes, above all, to assert itself as an independent nation, pursuing its own policy, and not doing the bidding of any of the great powers.

France has no good reason to complain, and Europe can breathe more freely now that there is being dissolved the system of alliances which chiefly served to keep certain countries apart.

Militia in Strikes

RECENT deplorable incidents in connection with the militia on strike duty in Toledo raise the question as to the eligibility and ethics of employing military force to control strike violence.

Militia units have been ordered into strike situations for almost fifty years, but seldom have the temporary soldiers been able to avoid aggravation of the difficulties they were intended to quell. Often the militiamen themselves have disliked the calls to strike service, for not only are they usually more imbued with civilian than military ideals but sometimes they are sympathetic with the aims of the strikers; indeed on several occasions whole militia companies have gone over to the strikers.

But more serious has been the attitude of strikers toward the militia; strikers either have had slight respect for the soldierly qualities of the militia, or were incensed by what they considered the partisanship of the militiamen, and the state authorities behind them, in the employers' interests. Because of the disrespect, strikers have disobeyed militiamen's orders and have taunted them with such provocative jibes that the militia have been incited to discreditable deeds. Because of the apparent partisanship, strikers sometimes have believed the state a tool of the employers, under the guise of law unfairly supporting the employers' side in industrial strife. Out of this belief, regardless of its real truth or falsity, organized labor tended to regard the state more as an enemy than a friendly creature of its own making.

Thus, the militia called into a strike to create respect for law and to bring order, frequently has been an encouragement to passion and riot. Therefore the rules in regard to the use of militia might well be revised to include a more stringent investigation of the degree of emergency created by strikes so as to make strike duty a rare service for militiamen. As has been said, "'knocking a man's block off' as a method of settling disputes is good only among 'blockheads'."

The Casual Day

For Contributors Only

We bear one contributor no more good will than another—if as much. We have a wholesome respect for logic, accuracy, common sense, but admit no dependence on them. We discourage circulation of and advertising in our publication, but only during working hours. The rest of the time we spend between wishing we could talk face to face with some of the following writers, and in thanking our editorial stars that we don't have to:

A lawyer in Seattle who writes rimes not bereft of reason, evidently in his office.

A woman who is learning that verse can be written by anybody who knows how, and that almost anybody can learn how.

Another who lets her inspirations "just come to her," and to whom for that reason we recommended some study in the technique of versification. (Poets are born; poems are made.)

Those who think a column editor will run anything unless it's good.

A friend who *can* play the piano, *will* play the flute, and *does* write printable verses that we never have to worry over.

A young lady who started to write a triolet that said she couldn't write a triolet and didn't write a triolet, though we think she thought she did.

Two writers of rondeaux that we should like to have printed were it not that one repeated the first four beats without changing the inflection and the other repeated more than the first four beats.

The two Englishmen who developed a Cambridge-Oxford argument into a veritable London fog before they halted the debate.

The Kansas school girl, the Beacon Hill aunt, the Hollywood cowboy.

All those who have filled a big desk drawer with too trifling whims, too ponderous wisdom, too precious wit.

People who write and submit things without reading this column first, or even this paper.

Too bad there wasn't room on Lake Geneva for the American fleet to celebrate the opening of the Disarmament Conference.

A Roman physicist's discovery of "element No. 93" was announced yesterday in the same batch of European news dispatches that brought word of Great Britain's decision to suspend war-debt payments to the United States. Hasty readers are in danger of getting the impression that there are only 93 elements in the international debt tangle.

* * *

But what diplomatists are likely to resent is the physicists' assertion that in "element 93" the hardest thing in the world has just been found. The debt question, diplomatists point out, has been with us for years.

Scotland is reported alarmed over a disclosure that it is becoming less Scottish. It fears this is the beginning of a trend toward national extravagance.

A quantity of ancient pottery has been found in rubbish heaps against remains of old Roman walls in England. The fact that it all needed washing is seen by experts as an indication that it was family dishes of Roman England deposited there by husbands whose wives were on their vacations.

South American dances, says an authority, are having tremendous vogue in the United States this season. So no up-to-date American will want to be caught confusing carioca with a dessert.

"Ice-box Men Unafraid."—*New York Times headline.*

Keep cool with coolers.

Adelaide Jewell: Her Story

"I'VE heard a good deal about ye since you've moved up here," my caller explained, "so I says to myself today, 'I'm goin' over an' look at those folks from Boston and see for myself what I think of 'em.' I'm stayin' just now to Mis' Cobbs, about three miles from here. So I went out into the road and sat down on a rock and waited to see who'd go by. After about half an hour, Ben Merrill come along with his empty hayrack, and I asked him how fur he was goin', and he sayd, 'I'm goin' over by the Randall farm.' I saw the Lord's hand in that all right, so I climbed up and rode all the way over."

My unusual and unexpected visitor was Adelaide Jewell, a woman about seventy. Although the day was warm, she wore a very full woolen skirt that looked as if it had been passed about for fifteen years or more, and had at last found one who had washed it threadbare. Her big, flat shoes, like her equally flat hat, were tied with elastic. Starch could not have been whiter than the short, curly hair and her little kerchief and apron. Her eyes sparkled like mica above her stonelike nose and chin. She looked severe when in repose, but the moment she spoke one saw and felt the glow of heaven in her face. Her voice was low and tender.

"I used to have my own farm, and my cow and my horse," she said in response to a question, "but one day some men come around and talked me into selling them all and give the money to the Lord. I did just what they told me to do and gave them $1500. And then I found that they weren't men at all, but just thieves. There was no place left for me but the poorhouse, but I ain't gone there yet, and I don't expect ter. Yer see, I thought I gave my money to the Lord but I made a mistake and gave it to the devil. So the devil got my money but the Lord got my heart, and He will see me through. I ain't a bit afraid. I've been taken care of all the way. Lately I've been getting the vittles for Al Weeks and he's given me fifty cents a week and my own vittles."

* * *

"I have heard about Al Weeks," I said. "They tell me he is very hard to please. Do you find him so, Mrs. Jewell?"

"Law yes! but 'taint hard to get along with him after you learn how. It's all in knowing how."

"Will you tell me the secret of it?" I asked.

"Well, when he rares up, I just slide by. I never butt in and so I never get bumped. Something always comes to help me," she went on, cheerily. "Wherever I go, I never see anything how the Lord cares for me! Last winter I went around sellin' kitchen knives and iron holders. Well, one day I went up on top of Belnap Hill to canvass. I was awful tired after I'd walked around all the afternoon, and I says to myself, 'The Lord has some way to get me down to Ann Moulton's house,' where I was staying for awhile. You know I hadn't more'n said it when a boy come up the hill with a sled. 'Want a slide?' he yelled. Who'd a thought the Lord would 'a' taken that way to get me down to Ann's! I ain't one to doubt that He knows best, so I just put Scairt behind me and the Lord in front of me, and down the hill we whizzed, me and my bag and the boy, all the way to the watering trough in the village, my muffler flying straight out behind like a mare's tail. That's the way things went all last winter!"

I kept still lest I interrupt her reminiscences.

"First Mrs. Dow took me in," she continued, "and I worked for her awhile helpin' her with her mince meat and stringin' dried apples. And then Ben Ford's folks took me in and I cut all his old pants over for the children, and so the winter was over before it started. And now I'm over in Mis' Cobbs' little house. She ain't using it, for she's gone to the city."

"Don't you find it a bit lonely, away over there all by yourself?"

"Well, yes, the first night I found it was and I thought I couldn't stand it, but I got right out of bed when that old dark Lonesome talked to me, and I just said a hundred times, 'Ain't God here? Yes. Ain't that enough? Yes.' And I tell you one thing, that old scamp Lonesome ain't dared to show his face since that night. I just found out if yer can find something to be grateful for, there ain't nothin' the matter nowhere. Just think what I've got over there! All the wood I need! All I got to do is go out in the woods and pick it up under the trees. And then, there's the well. I tell yer, anybody who's got a well and ain't thankful, ain't worth a cent! Now, I must go. Come over and see me, won't yer? I ain't had no education, never looked into a dictionary in my life, but my Bible's just everything and I find out from that just what to do."

* * *

As she started to leave the piazza where we had been sitting, I reminded her of the promise of the Scripture: "They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength: they shall mount up with wings, as eagles; they shall run and not be weary, they shall walk and not faint."

Mrs. Jewell grasped my hand and squeezed it. "Say, I'm glad you know the Word, and that you reminded me of that promise. I bet it will work! Everything in the Bible works."

A friendship, merry as the dancing brooks, and solid as New Hampshire rocks was formed that afternoon. I felt from that time that I must learn all that I could from her life, and bring water into the parched places in her experience. Each summer, as soon as I reached my summer home, I went about to look for Mrs. Jewell. She seemed a very part of the rugged hill country, and I looked forward with greatest eagerness to seeing her. She was a veritable evergreen, never shedding her foliage of mirth, faith, and thanksgiving.

One July day I set out to look for her. This time I found her in a little room over a henhouse on Mrs. Bennett's farm. I went up the open stairway which Mrs. Jewell called "nice and airy," made of rough boards, about which hung great cobwebs with which time had decorated the old shack.

"Ain't I glad that summer is here—and you, too," called out Mrs. Jewell, merrily. "Don't forget to turn out when you come to the loose board in front of the door."

* * *

I "turned out" and went into the little unplastered room. Two tipply chairs and something that used to be a bed, but which had lost most of its parts, comprised the furnishings. Just as she took out her calico patchwork to show me the quilt she was making, the autocratic rooster below began to assert his authority. The hens appeared to resent it, judging from the squawking that arose. I peeped through one of the many cracks in the floor. Stones, dust, feathers and cackles filled the air. Mrs. Jewell's eyes sparkled with humor.

"The folks downstairs are excited, ain't they?" she said.

I asked my friend what she had been doing lately. As she was describing her activities, I espied a large crack in the roof over her bed.

"What did you do last night during the terrific downpour, Mrs. Jewell; didn't it rain in on you?"

She chuckled so merrily. "Yes, of course, it did. But I just ducked my head and thought, 'What are a few drops among so many?' "

Another summer, as soon as I reached my farm, I took a basket of food up to a little cottage behind a hill where I heard that Mrs. Jewell was staying, alone. She sat, with her Bible in her lap, singing a hymn as I opened the little paintless door. As I set the basket at her side, she exclaimed with faith-lighted joy, "Oh, 'tis Him again, Him again! I ate the last thing I had in the house this morning. But I knew that He who looks after the sparrow would feed me, and here He is again, my one love."

She did not seem to see me. Her eyes shone with a light above the sun as she whispered: "All my other loves have gone back on me,—my husband, and my children: but He is my one true love and won't ever go back on me. He will see me through eternity."

Adelaide Jewell started music that will never be hushed in my heart! When hard things must be done, wrongs exposed and righted, and moral courage sinks low, I hear, "I ain't a bit afraid. I've been taken care of all the way." When perplexities, misrepresentations or responsibilities accumulate, I find myself saying with a smile, "What are a few drops among so many?" How often, when helpful things are done for me, I find myself looking behind the human personality, recognizing with joy the tender touch of God. Then it is that my heart vibrates with the angelic refrain, "Him again, Him again," and I give thanks that to me was intrusted the friendship of this rough-hewn, rich and selfless character, a woman who stood as unmoved through the gales of hardship as an oak on the hilltop; yet bowed as humbly as the grass before the summer winds.

W.

Suspense in Spain

By MALLORY BROWNE

SPAIN is the land of extremes. Miguel de Unamuno, who understands the essence of his country as do few others, wrote recently that "only the abnormal is normal in Spain. Our norm is and ever has been enormity." Geography, climate, race, history all combine to make Spain a nation of sharply contrasting extremes.

It is this fundamental fact that must be grasped if one would fathom the enigmatic contradictions of the present political crisis in Spain.

A little more than three years ago, Spain was the superlative example of reactionary absolutism, sleepily submissive to the rule of monarchy, army and clergy. Then came the revolution of April, 1931. The monarchy was overthrown and a republic established, which proceeded immediately to subordinate the army, separate church and state, and dissolve the religious orders. A constitution was adopted whose socialistic liberalism was so extreme as to bring gasps of astonishment from the older republics of Europe and America.

With characteristic Spanish exaggeration, Premier Manuel Azaña, who led this quixotic charge against the despised windmills of moderation, carried his liberalism to the point of giving the vote to women—something no Latin nation had yet dared to do. At the same time anarchistic and anticlerical excesses were tolerated which gave rise to a popular reaction.

* * *

The result was the election last year of a "Cortes" or legislative assembly, dominated by the reactionary Roman Catholic bloc, whose leader is Señor Gil Robles, and the moderately Republican radicals headed by Señor Alejandro Lerroux. The Socialists and the Left Republicans of Señor Azaña were reduced to a mere fraction of their former strength in Parliament and, as agreement between them and the moderates was impossible, the balance of power swung over to the Roman Catholic groups, who, however, chose to leave the responsibilities of office to Señor Lerroux.

All the recent cabinets have been center coalitions dependent upon the support of the Monarchists and Conservatives. They have been forced to follow a policy diametrically opposed to the concept of Republicanism contained in the new Spanish Constitution.

Thus, the real issue in the present crisis is whether Spain will remain a republic. The question is not one to be answered lightly. It is difficult to believe that the Spanish people will so soon abandon a régime which, if it was not without certain faults and excesses, nevertheless represented a heroic effort to construct a new and greater Spain on a sound democratic basis. And yet it is impossible to ignore the indications that once again the current is setting strongly toward the apparently inevitable extremes.

On the one hand, there is an unmistakable revival of the movement in favor of monarchy. The clergy are regaining much of their lost prestige and influence. Already the strongest single party in Spain, the Roman Catholic *"accion popular"* headed by Señor Robles is growing steadily in organization and numbers. Señor Robles, although not avowedly a Monarchist, has never announced any allegiance to the Republic.

* * *

On the other side, the Socialists and anarchists talk constantly of direct action against a Government which they consider a traitor to the workers' republic outlined in the Constitution. Strikes, bombings, and riots add emphasis to their words. So far, however, they appear to lack the necessary unity to carry through any decisive action against the present régime.

Between these two conflicting trends President Alcala Zamora stands as the advocate of moderation. A sincere Republican, he opposes alike extremism of the Right or Left. When he felt that Señor Azaña was going too far in his socializing tendencies, he fearlessly intervened. When Señor Lerroux submitted an amnesty law which he considered dangerous to the Republic because it restored freedom to those who had been convicted of plotting to overthrow it, he energetically objected.

Will the people of Spain support President Zamora in this stand for a moderately liberal Republic? Or will the Spaniard's natural penchant for extremes sweep him irresistibly on to new authoritarian or anarchic enormities? The world looks on and, remembering that Sancho's sound common sense often tempered Don Quixote's taste for strange adventures, remains hopeful that in the end Spain will decide wisely and well.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS
BOOK REVIEWS
BOSTON, JUNE 6, 1934

Drawn by
Dwight C. Sturges

The 'Second Reconstruction' in a Southern State

By J. C. B. Ehringhaus

Governor of North Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA'S CONTRIBUTION to national recovery has been outstanding, in that this State has revived the pioneer spirit and applied it to the many vexatious problems that have presented themselves during the "second reconstruction" period. Following the war between the states, practically none of the South's natural resources had been developed. It had depended entirely upon its yearly crops, mainly cotton. Man power, in the form of slave labor, was the machinery with which it had produced its raw materials. Manufacturing plants, where such materials were converted into finished products, were few and far between. Hence, North Carolina, with the rest of the South, entered the "first reconstruction" era wholly unprepared.

Since the beginning of the present century, however, conditions have undergone a marked change. Manufacturing plants sufficient to supply almost every human need have sprung up in all parts of the new South, and North Carolina occupies a commanding position in the field of industry.

This State's contribution to recovery has been more than material. As the National Government has extended aid to the various states,

so North Carolina has extended aid to its counties, cities and other subdivisions. There are two marked differences, however, between the recovery programs—national and state. The national program is admittedly experimental in many of its aspects, and the assumption is that when recovery is achieved federal aid will be withdrawn. North Carolina, on the other hand, has adopted certain state policies in the present emergency which bid fair to be permanent. Herein lies one outstanding difference.

Passing to the next, we find that with the prosecution of the federal program the national debt is increasing. On the other hand, North Carolina is spending less today than at any time during the past decade and is, perhaps, reaping larger returns. Operating expenses have been reduced 32 per cent as the result of legislation enacted in 1933 designed to balance the budget, and the State's credit is sound.

One of the most gratifying facts in connection with North Carolina's recovery program is that none of the essential functions of the State has had to be eliminated. On the other hand, many of them have been substantially strengthened. Curtailments were necessary, but these, in the judgment of those charged with the administration of public affairs, have been employed where they would hurt least.

Quite naturally, the human element had to be reckoned with. At one time it appeared as if it might be necessary to reduce substantially the number of state employees. This would have brought about a distressing condition, in that it would have added to the army of the unemployed and would have thrown many faithful workers on the mercy of the world at a time when they could not have been absorbed by industry. The crisis was successfully met. Pay cuts were imposed upon all alike, rather than payless pay days for some who could have ill afforded to be without employment. Had the situation developed which once threatened, it might have been necessary to eliminate 30 or 40 per cent of the workers employed in the various essential departments of state government. The spirit in which the employees received the pay cuts it was necessary to impose on them furnished striking evidence of their patriotism. At no time has the State been unable to meet its pay roll promptly and with cash. The issuance of scrip never has been necessary.

* * *

While North Carolina's problems during the depression were, for the most part, synonymous with those that confronted its sister southern states, the Tar Heel commonwealth struck out in its own behalf in several outstanding instances. It overthrew its entire educational system and, as a state, assumed the responsibility for every public school within its borders for eight months out of each year. After this had been done, it was necessary to "find the money." This was also accomplished, at a saving of millions of dollars each year to the various counties and special school districts. Today the State is guaranteeing every child an elementary education at a figure which represents approximately 50 per cent of the amount spent each year in the days when local communities were exhausting their credit to keep the schools going.

The net result of county and district spending was that these units found themselves overburdened with debt.

Assumption of responsibility for the operation of the public schools preceded any financial arrangement to care for them. Hence, the Legislature was faced with the solemn duty of providing approximately $16,000,000 a year, without resorting to any levy on real estate. Passage of a 3 per cent general sales tax followed. As distasteful as this form of taxation is, it appeared to be the only way out.

The same Legislature that removed the 15-cent levy on real estate also removed the 23-cent levy for schools in 1200 special districts, designed to raise $5,000,000.

Property tax reductions and eliminations this year of $4,826,009 in excess of anticipated sales tax collections bring the total reduction to approximately $11,461,595, or an average of $115,000 for each county.

North Carolina's revised educational system also takes care of the transportation of 250,000 children to and from school daily, over routes aggregating 115,000 miles. In this phase of its school work, this State leads the entire nation.

Consolidation of the State's three leading institutions for higher learning —the original University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill; the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, at Raleigh, and the North Carolina College for Women, at Greensboro—under the name of the Greater University of North Carolina, with Dr. Frank P. Graham as president, is already well under way.

While other states were wrestling with highway problems, North Carolina, setting another precedent, struck out for itself in this matter also, by providing that the State should take over and maintain every foot of public roadway within its borders. At the same time, the State Prison and the State Highway Department were consolidated under the name of the State Highway and Public Works Department, and the benefits this brought to the taxpayers were twofold. This new legislation relieved counties of tax burdens resulting from road construction and maintenance, also of the necessity for providing for the maintenance of prison camps.

One of the most significant facts in connection with this progressive step, as it affects highway transportation, is that the State is now maintaining 57,000 miles of roadways for less than $7,000,000 a year, against a $12,000,000 total under the old dual system.

Evidence that the governmental innovations adopted by North Carolina not only have effected tremendous savings to the taxpayers but also have helped to place this State on a firm financial basis appears quite convincing. In this connection, it might be well to state that none of the new policies was called an experiment, with the possible exception of the sales tax levy. Whether this or some other form of taxation will provide revenue in the future is just now somewhat a matter of controversy. However, that is a question for future determination by the law-making body.

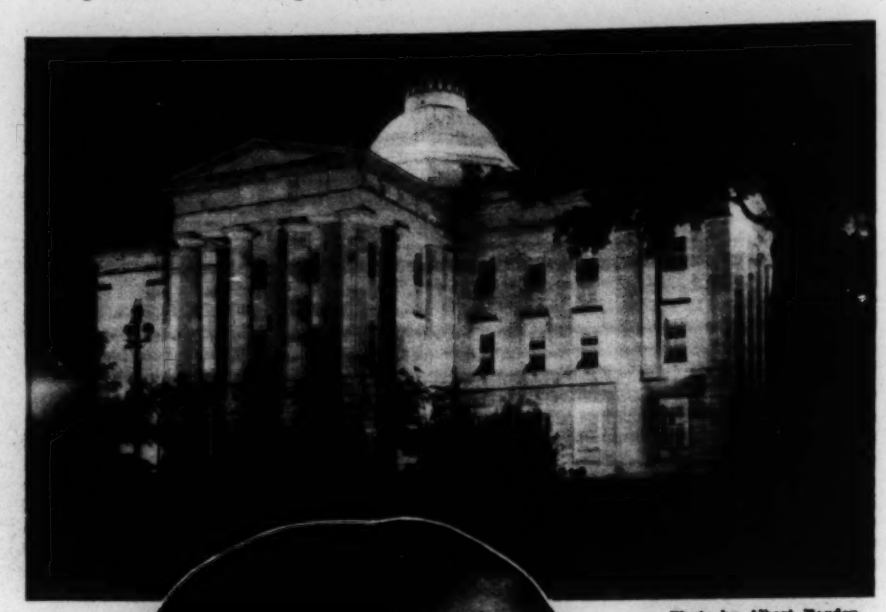
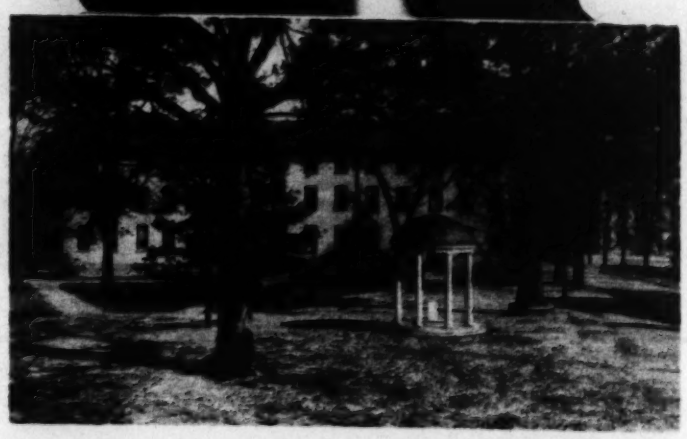


Photo by Albert Barden
STATE HOUSE AT RALEIGH, N. C., UNDER FLOODLIGHTS

GOV. J. C. B. ERINGHAUS OF NORTH CAROLINA



OLD EAST BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

The objective of North Carolina's battle for recovery along one of the fronts has been to free this State from financial domination by outside forces —New York bankers, to be very definite. The lines already have been broken, the chief weapon having been the balanced budget. Coupled with this has been the fact that North Carolina, although faced with financial difficulties, was willing to go forward in the fields of education, transportation, etc., and undertake to meet the real needs of its citizens by affording them both tax relief and the continuance of those things necessary to modern life.

Within the past year, North Carolina's interest rate on its outstanding obligations has been reduced from 6 to 4 per cent. New York bankers who formerly were reluctant to renew these obligations, even at 6 per cent, are now perfectly willing to do so at a lower figure. In the meantime, however, there has been a constant transfer of these obligations from New York to North Carolina banks. Here is a striking example of this: In November, 1932, prior to the meeting of the last Legislature, the State's floating debt totaled $12,000,000, of which $7,063,000 was held by New York bankers. Since then, more than $4,000,000 has been transferred to North Carolina banks.

* * *

North Carolina, where farming is still the leading industry, has done its own pioneering in the field of agriculture. As far back as 1929, prior to the depression, which usually is considered as having had its beginning in the fall of that year, this State gave its official indorsement to a "live-at-home" campaign among the farmers. The results of this movement have been so numerous that it would be impossible to enumerate them in this connection. It is estimated that the farmers, for the past several years, have effected savings aggregating around $20,000,000 a year because of their success in producing within the State many agricultural products to which, in the past, they paid little or no attention.

In view of the success that already has attended this campaign for home production and in order that it may serve a more far-reaching purpose, I recently rechristened it the "Plan and Prosper Campaign," in an address made before newspaper men, all of whom have so loyally supported it from its incipiency.

In this connection was laid the groundwork for cotton acreage reduction which, so far as North Carolina is concerned, has been purely voluntary up to this time. Without a single law or restriction having been imposed by the State, the farmers have made a substantial reduction in the acreage devoted to cotton. To furnish a definite illustration of this, official statistics show that the 1933 acreage was 21 per cent below that planted in 1929, when the reduction movement took definite and determined shape. For the season of 1933 North Carolina experienced an increase of $88,000,000 in the value of all its crops over the preceding year and passed from sixth or seventh to fourth in its standing in this respect among all the other states of the Union. The three leading states are, at this time, Texas, California and Iowa.

In its battle for recovery, North Carolina has not sought to outdistance any of its sister states in a spirit of conquest. It realized that certain basic reforms were necessary if this State was to keep pace; and, in a spirit of boldness, it launched its innovations only after they had been given careful consideration from all angles. While it has renounced none of its reputed "conservatism," it has demonstrated the fact that conservatism, if properly used, can prove a valuable asset instead of a retarding liability. Since the fall of 1929, the Legislature has been in session approximately nine months, as contrasted with two normal sessions of two months each. Many of the new constructive policies which, to all indications, will be permanent factors in this State's future advancement were adopted only after long debate. On the whole, however, the wisdom displayed by members of two precedent-setting sessions has been vindicated to a marked degree.

The Class of 1934: Lights-Action-Camera!

The Commencement Season Brings the College Town Into the Spotlight as Thousands of Graduates Survey the Future and Its Possibilities

By Alan C. Valentine

Master of Pierson College, Yale University

THE APPROACH OF SUMMER brings the promise of temporary prosperity to caterers and innkeepers in hundreds of college towns. For the Commencement season is here. Professors and instructors, after many midnight sessions with final examination papers, once more face the annual trials of Commencement Week. Their wives, snatching a few moments from the hectic June round of teas to departing seniors and plans for the summer escape to some economical cottage in the mountains, hurry once more to the attic to retrieve and air the purple robes which for one day turn socially insignificant husbands into admired and resplendent figures.

Meanwhile the pointed fronts of thousands of 1934 motorcars (harbingers of a new prosperity) are directed by proud parents toward university towns. This is father's chance to drive the new car; on the return trip and thereafter, a new Bachelor of Arts assumes the wheel as of natural right; an isolated example of adherence to the established order of things. Local bands and local caterers hold out for the highest bidder among the reunion classes which follow with loyal faith the traditional ritual of food and drink for celebrating graduates. In the small college, the campus becomes, outwardly, a sedate parade ground of white flannel and flowered chiffon under Japanese lanterns; in the large universities, perspiring graduates labor, not the less arduously because their tongues are in their cheeks, to uphold the glorious traditions of 1904.

Thousands of members of classes of 1934 survey with bored indifference these antics of their elders; dutifully accompany, so long as endurance lasts, their parents and cousins to chapel and to lawn parties; and late in the day escape to the private pursuit of their personal pleasures. Except for that curious emotional thrill which suddenly overcomes them at the last singing of "Alma Mater," the faculty and the student body remain untouched by the whole performance, and many of them show it.

This boredom, though partly assumed in deference to the great undergraduate tradition, is genuine in so far as it represents an undergraduate dislike of open sentiment and of meaningless forms. Undergraduates have always felt this way, but seldom with greater strength. For disguise it as they may, the Class of 1934 must be serious about life, and not wholly because there may not be jobs for all. The class entered high school in the full flood of permanent prosperity, and much that it saw, and learned, and was told to admire during that period ceased to count in 1930, when the class entered college. Its four years of college were the depression years. Great leaders of 1929 showed feet of clay in 1933. The high school history courses which taught that democratic government was the (very nearly) perfect achievement of the state politic seemed in remembrance a little thin in 1934. The bank president's commencement oration of 1929, praising the wealth of opportunity under the freedom of individualistic capitalism, seems hardly convincing now.

Nor was the disillusionment one of theory alone. During high school years the members of the Class of 1934 basked in the warm sunlight of a prosperity that was to be permanent. Father was making more money every year; he had bought a high-priced car to replace the old family "bus"; the new house was nearly finished; Junior would go through college with his way fully paid, and emerge faced with the happy choice between father's booming business and a fine opportunity in New York.

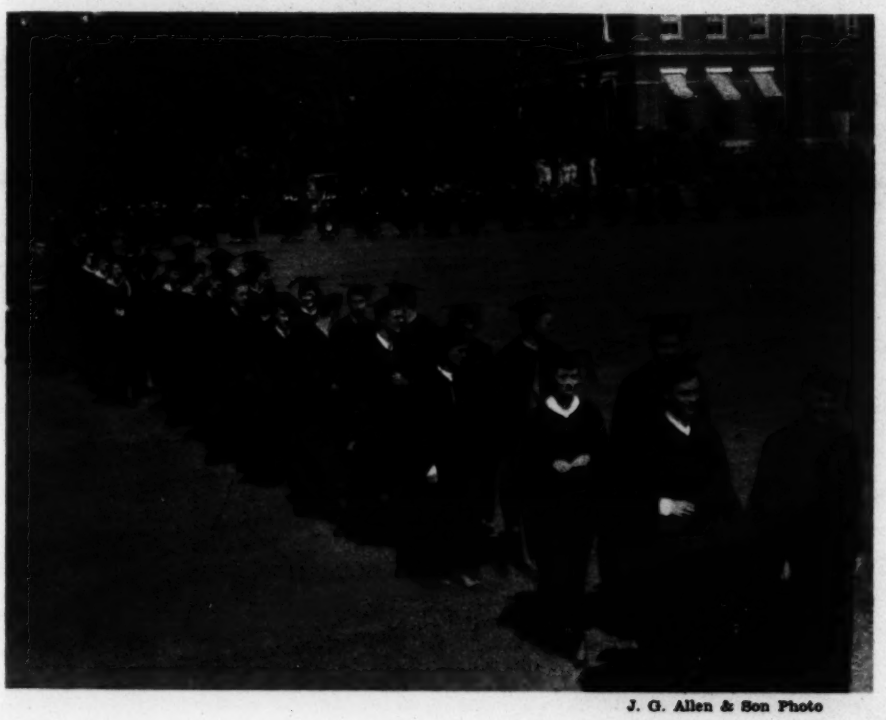
But the experience, and to some extent the teaching, of the four college years were an increasing negation of much that the class had previously learned in and out of school. Instead of a motor tour or a trip to Europe in the summer, these boys and girls, for the first time, harnessed their hitherto unbroken minds to compete for a needed scholarship award. They waited at tables they never expected to have to sit at. They walked the streets of home towns in search of jobs—any kind of jobs—they often never found. In the field of politics the great heroes had been dethroned, and the new ones seemed none too secure. The traditional and reassuring economic theories of 1928 were at least seriously challenged in their most fundamental aspects in 1933. If it remained to be seen whether the new school of economic theory was right, it was painfully clear that the old school was at least partly wrong. Even the meter, which high school physics taught was definite and unchanging, turned out in college physics to be variable according to the earth's motion and Einstein's theory.

Of course, the Class of 1934 is disillusioned. To what extent it is deeply cynical remains to be seen, but certainly no class of graduates is less likely to wear its heart upon its sleeve. The experiences of the last eight years have been the major feature of 1934's education. These graduates must face an unknown future, but they possess at least the merit of caution. They will not buy gold bricks, or Florida real estate and, above all things, they suspect supersalesmanship, propaganda, and great leaders. When the word "leader" is used by undergraduates in many colleges, it is seldom intended wholly as a term of praise. The routine of college activities still grinds on, but those who buy the penny whistles are more likely than formerly to know that they are made of tin.

Every graduating class since the war has been told that it entered upon life better prepared by experience, better aware of the problems and complexities of life, than any of its predecessors. Possibly this has always been true; in any case the Class of 1934 is hardly an exception. It is at any rate somewhat more free than its predecessors from a reliance for happiness upon the things that money can buy, from the illusion that life will have been a failure if they are not millionaires at 60. They do not expect to be millionaires, nor do they greatly care, for who knows what, if anything, will be the perquisites of a millionaire in 1970?

This being the case, the graduates of 1934 have been thrown back upon a more realistic, and hence, paradoxically, a more idealistic, conception of the real values of life. Starting from the premise that riches are unlikely, they have considered whether possibly happiness may not be found in other ways. The classes of 1934 probably contain, in greater numbers than previous college generations, young men and women whose professions and ways of life have been chosen in accordance with personal tastes and aptitudes, leading to personal satisfactions. The easy courage with which graduates of today select, because they like it, a profession from which they can hardly hope to wring more than a modest living cannot but win one's admiration. The graduates of 1934 are perhaps leaving college with suspended judgment upon a greater number of fundamental issues than has ever before been the case. They will listen to arguments, provided they seem good ones. But as yet they will seldom commit themselves to any definite school of thought. If they are free from the prejudices or preconceptions of their parents, they are also unfortunately too free from positive convictions. Here lies at once their strength and their weakness. If later years will turn suspended judgment into ripe conviction and not mental atrophy, into clear-cut action and not the drifting of detachment, the graduating classes of 1934 will justify their present attitude of apparent cynicism and philosophical uncertainty. I for one believe they will.

Ewing Galloway



J. G. Allen & Son Photo

The Mahatma on Tour

Gandhi, as Leader of the Hindus, Eschews Politics for a Time and Campaigns to Remove Stigma From India's 25,000,000 'Untouchables'

By Everard Cotes

© Planet News

"GO TO THE HARIJANS—untouchables—sweep their roads, enter their houses and wash their children."

Such is the terse call to the stark realities of social service which that remarkable leader of Indian Nationalism, Mr. Mohandas K. Gandhi, has been preaching from village to village in a tour from one end of the subcontinent of India to the other.

The words quoted are from a speech made to Indian university students at Nagpur, Central Provinces, by this former barrister of the Inner Temple, who is known among his own people as "the Mahatma," or great-souled one.

Mr. Gandhi's tour is to arouse 180,000,000 Hindus of the higher castes to the need for better treatment for 60,000,000 of their less fortunate fellows belonging to what are known as the "depressed classes" or "untouchables."

The depressed classes—officially estimated at 20 per cent of the total population of British India—have for centuries been denied by their neighbors the elemental rights of human existence. They live under a perpetual system of ostracism. They are denied access to public wells and temples. Their lot in one part of India is such that an "untouchable" proceeding along a public road, finds himself compelled by his fellows to shout in order to warn other wayfarers of the risk of caste pollution that is near.

* * *

Mr. Gandhi has long been a powerful advocate of Indian social reform. His present mission has touched Hindu imagination. Enthusiastic crowds have gathered to hear him wherever he has halted. He is being acclaimed chiefly as a great nationalist leader and Hindu ascetic, but partly also because educated Indians feel he is seeking to remedy what the best of them regard as a reproach to their civilization.

Europeans in India agree that good is being done, even though they find also that politics as well as philanthropy comes in.

Mr. Gandhi, it is pointed out, has not ceased to be connected with passive resistance to the existing Indian system of law and order.

It is recalled that the personal freedom that has made Mr. Gandhi's present tour possible is due to his having been unconditionally released last September from prison where he was serving a one year's sentence for disobeying the law in the furtherance of an anti-Government movement in the Bombay presidency. His release was in consequence of fears for his health felt by the Government owing to a fast which he threatened to continue to a fatal climax.

He is still honoring a declaration he made on Sept. 14 last when he announced that he would not himself again participate in aggressive civil resistance until after Aug. 3, 1934, when the unserved portion of his sentence of imprisonment expires.

He remains the chief—if for the moment the otherwise employed—leader of the Indian National Congress, a body still actively supporting civil resistance. The dual nature of his position is disclosed in a statement issued on Nov. 24, 1933, to his political followers.

In this statement he bids those engaged in civil resistance to the Government to keep their activities in this respect apart from those of the reform movement for the untouchables.

"While congressmen who are also civil resisters on active service," he writes, "may do, as they are bound to do, such service to the cause as they can, they may not belong to the Servants of the Untouchables Society or to any of its branches."

* * *

Objection felt in British circles in India to the continuation of the situation thus disclosed leaves the merits of the untouchable movement unaffected. These merits have been well served by a happy idea of Mr. Gandhi in naming his organ "Harijan," which means "children of the supreme essence."

Facts he has collected in this organ throw lurid light upon conditions still existing among the humble folk he is trying to help.

The extremity of the poverty of the untouchables is brought out in a pathetic note in the Harijan of Nov. 24. This note records the award to one Ghanshyam Prasod Chamar of Damoh of "a scholarship worth three rupees ($1) a month" to enable this student "to continue his studies in the high school." One dollar a month apparently means ability to Ghanshayam to raise himself to the level of other men.

Other good deeds are put on record. "Meetings," we are told, "were held at Damoh and Harsud to persuade chamars (low caste leather workers) to give up carrion eating. . . . Wells were thrown open for Harijans at the great fair in Khandawa district." The society received "two maunds (160 pounds) of soap from the Birla soap factory for distribution among the students." This, Mr. Gandhi's organ adds, "has contributed to a great improvement in the personal cleanliness of the students."

Other entries mention the throwing open of certain temples to members of the depressed classes. Another note says "false rumors among the barbers, washermen and cobblers say that the members of these (low caste) communities would be taken for sacrifice at some supposed bridge." The society, the Harijan adds, "had instructed its teachers and students of different bustees (hamlets) to inform the inhabitants by beat of drum of the baselessness of such rumors."

At Ejhom, North Malabar, in November, untouchables showed "assertiveness as a result of the uplift work done among them." The Harijan goes on to describe how the untouchables actually began "freely using the public footpath running through the village." It adds that the untouchables were thereupon attacked by their neighbors and "hunted from house to house like wild animals." A list of resultant casualties follows including those of two men and two women in hospital with head wounds.

On Nov. 3, Mr. Gandhi's organ notices a case then pending before the courts in Kheda, Gujarat, where untouchables had been beaten for "drawing water from a public well."

A characteristic touch is added by Mr. Gandhi who discusses the possibility of instituting a series of fasts by his disciples to spread the movement of reform.

Two reason's render Mr. Gandhi's tour important. One is that it has afforded evidence from sources sympathetic to the Indian nationalist cause of the complexity of social conditions still to be found among a not inconsiderable section of the people in India who are about to be given responsible control of their own government. Another is that it reveals how asceticism plays a real part in the Indian political make-up.

Mr. Gandhi may be an enigma to the West but he appeals effectually to emotions almost universally potent in the East.

Underwood & Underwood

GANDHI LEAVING ST. JAMES'S PALACE IN LONDON

The Mahatma Is Accompanied From the Round Table Conference by Mrs. Naidu, the Indian Poet, and Sir P. D. Pattani.

Peepholes in the World's Future

The Professor, Instead of Keeping His Eye on the Ball, Looks for Trouble Ahead, but the Wise Old Man Sees a Way Out of the Perplexities of Today

By Lewis Rex Miller

THE PROFESSOR AND I were having a round of golf at the club. I like playing with the Professor. Not only because we are pretty evenly matched, but because of the things he says on the way around the course. They make me think. I do not always agree with him, but we don't mind that.

On this particular day, the Professor gave me a start. We were just teeing up for the second hole when something I said about the stock market led him to remark rather casually, "Of course, the world is heading for a bigger and 'better' war."

"Do you really think so?" I asked. The Professor's subject is Political Science, so he presumably ought to know something about such things.

"No doubt about it," he replied. "Not just now, of course, but a few years hence."

"I'm glad to hear you don't think it's imminent," said I, and my drive was a bit straighter and longer than it would have been if he had not added this slightly reassuring comment.

The Professor sent his ball down the fairway very close to mine, and as we trudged after them he elaborated his thesis. "No, war isn't imminent," he declared. "Nobody is ready for it yet. One never knows, of course, what the Japanese are going to do next. But there is a limit, presumably, even to their ambitions. The fact that Russia has double-tracked the trans-Siberian railroad and built a strong air fleet has had a sobering effect on the Nipponese. And the Japanese are beginning to realize that if the British and the Americans shut out their goods it will be hard going for them. There is always a possibility that some irresponsible warrior will precipitate a conflict, but I like to believe that the Japanese have weighed the cost of further warfare, and decided against it."

"You feel that the situation is pretty stable in Europe, too?" I asked.

"For the moment, yes. The whole European problem, as in the 40 years preceding the World War, centers around Germany. Russia, from being a revolutionary and disturbing element, has reverted to its traditional rôle of stabilizer of the Continent. Germany is freeing itself from the shackles of the Versailles Treaty, one by one. Almost the only ones that remain are the territorial ones. Reparations and disarmament have already been wholly or in part shaken off. Hitler says the eastern boundaries must go. Not yet, perhaps, but when Germany is ready to demand frontier rectifications in the East she will do so. That, I think, will mean war."

"You must admit, Professor," said I as we approached another tee, "that the whole international situation is less alarming now than it appeared last winter."

"It is, indeed. Deliberate diplomatic steps have been taken in several quarters to relieve a tension which was becoming almost unbearable. Today's horizon is brighter than many of us could have hoped late last autumn. But I assure you it's only temporary."

"Well, we can at least be grateful for the blessings of the moment," said I. "And since there has been a temporary turn for the better, don't you think it might be made permanent?"

"I should like to think so," said the Professor, "but I don't see how it can be done, in the face of intrenched nationalism and the refusal to disarm."

Even after the eighteenth hole, the Professor would be no more optimistic.

I thought over this conversation in the evening at home. A glance over some of the books and magazines on my library table seemed to confirm the Professor's apprehensions. Most writers on international subjects had something to say about "the next war." They did not all agree as to its probable date, but hardly any of them denied its possibility, or even its probability.

In the hope of getting away from menaces, I started to read a novel. But the romance about a couple of superbly beautiful, supremely talented and amazingly rich young creatures, set before a background of palm-fringed beaches, bore such a striking resemblance to several stories I had read before that my interest was lagging, when I suddenly saw the Wise Old Man sitting opposite me. He has a way of dropping in at such times.

"You can't get away from it by reading fiction," he remarked, with the kindly but wraithlike smile I have seen so often on his features.

"What is a man to do?" I implored him. "Must one be in a constant state of alarm with reading these forecasts, and feel utterly helpless in facing them?"

"I have always found," he responded, "that the best way is to overcome the alarm in advance. We all have courage, moral courage, but we sometimes fail to cultivate it in a preparatory way. If we form the habit of viewing things courageously, we are not so dismayed by the suggestion that evil is imminent. When we hear a threat of war, we are not alarmed to the point of being either merely inactive or bitterly aggressive. Mere fear of war will never overcome war, but a calm conviction of war's futility will readily drive it out of existence."

"You mean we have to think a step or two ahead of events, so that we can shape them, instead of merely letting them shape us?"

"Exactly. To read the gloomy prophets and shudder at them is simply not good enough. We have to reach the point where we can say to ourselves, 'I do not fear war, but I see its uselessness.' If everybody felt that way, there would be no war, for fear is the cause of every war."

"Then you do not believe that the best way to prevent war is to frighten people by depicting its horrors?"

"Do you think," countered the W. O. M., "that the best way to heal a man of cancer is to paint a picture for him of its destructive power?"

"Well, I never thought of it in just that way. Last evening I saw a motion picture, prepared by a peace society, which was designed to show the horrors of war. I came away feeling pretty 'creepy.'"

"No doubt the picture made you turn from war, or its possibility, with shudders," said the W. O. M. with a sympathetic smile. "I assume, however, that before you went to the theater you were already averse to organized murder. The film intensified your feelings. You probably had some bad dreams about it. And now, every time anybody says 'war,' you jump involuntarily. Do you think that is the way to command the situation?"

"It certainly is not a very comfortable feeling. It does not add to my assurance. The film reminded me of some very unpleasant sights I witnessed in the Great War. Incidentally, I realize that they are nothing to what one would see in a new war."

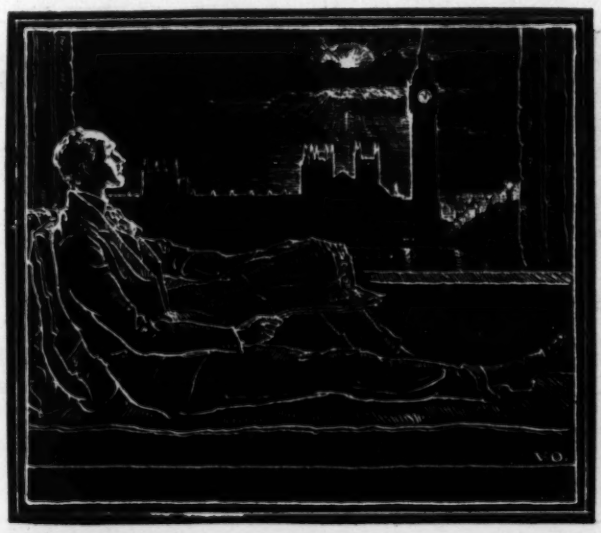
"Yet you do not feel that is the strongest argument against war?"

"No. I dislike a display of frightfulness. I feel that someone is trying to intimidate me. It is as if someone were saying, 'You had better favor peace at any price, or this is what will happen to you.' Say that to a soldier, and it is very likely to make a fighting man of him."

"Quite right. That is the natural reaction of a courageous man to a threat. And this shows the fallacy of attempting to eliminate war by aggravating the fear of it. That is why I feel that the gloomy prophets are doing only half a job. They create fear without providing a palliative. There ought to be a law requiring the quotation at the end of every alarmist book, article or picture of the apostle John's peerless dictum, 'Perfect love casteth out fear.' That shows the way out. I can't imagine any case where the use of John's statement, for example, would not have a beneficial effect. You see, merely slashing what is objectionable out of a manuscript does not necessarily solve the problem. My method does something definite to counteract possible ill

(Continued on Page 15)

Illustrations by Violet Oakley



Men and Boats That Cheat the Sea

Stout Craft and Stouter Hearts of the Lifeboat Men Become Symbols of Heroism for Sterling Work in Rescuing Crews of Stranded Ships

By John A. May

THE BEAUTY OF THE SEA is sometimes found in lawless company. Suddenly the clear blue will turn to green, the ripples to waves, the waves to mountainous seas; until the whole waters are lashed to a tempestuous fury, jostling and buffeting together in their fierce onslaught.

Yet man has defied the anger of the sea and curbed its relentless power. With a small boat and a great courage he has been enabled to win battle after battle with the threatening waters. Until today it is the lifeboat, perhaps more than the sword, which has become the final emblem of the courageous spirit.

Courtesy of Royal National Lifeboat Institution
THE ORIGINAL, THE WORLD'S FIRST LIFEBOAT

It is the fisherman in his glistening sou'wester and the curling of the thick spray over the bows that are pictured when a lifeboat is making ready. And it is the seaman's courage that is remembered. For the lifeboat men are the heart of the rescue service. These volunteers made it. In difficult times their efforts alone kept it in existence. But there is more to the rescue work than the boat station and the sea. The lifeboat service has grown up. It has become an industry.

Behind every boat that splits the crashing green of the sea, behind every signal rocket bursting its way into the air, thrusts and drives the force of a great organization. Far inland, tall chimneys smoke ceaselessly; saws buzz; machines clatter; men work in city offices; in council chambers foreign tongues mingle in discussion of technicalities; all to the end that the plight of ships hard-used by the sea shall not go unheeded.

For not only must there be a specialized organization to maintain the rescue stations, but in every country which owns a lifeboat service, industries themselves have grown up, mushroomlike, in a night. The boats must be equipped. They must have searchlights of a special type, valves and scuppers, self-bailing apparatus, rockets, line-throwing guns, winches, lifebuoy lights. One British firm alone employs 100 men making line-throwing apparatus for use in shipwrecks.

Building a lifeboat calls for considerable specialization. The modern type is no mere cleverly constructed rowboat. It must face seas which threaten vessels 50 times its size, seas which have the power of wrenching a steamer's funnel from its sockets and slicing off the hatches, as with one flick of a gigantic knife. It must be able to keep afloat even if every one of its watertight compartments is open to the sea.

If a lifeboat of the self-righting type turns over, with full equipment and all the crew aboard, it will right itself and empty out all water in 25 seconds. Small wonder then that these boats must have specialized building! Small wonder that several countries contract to have their lifeboats built at one port! For example, Britain, first country to establish a lifeboat service, has followed such a course for 100 years. In the rippled waterways of a small diamond-shaped island in the English Channel the art of lifeboat building has been carried down from generation to generation. For the Isle of Wight builds lifeboats for all Britain's 150 stations.

In every season, in depression, in boom, the work goes steadily on. The carpenter's saw cuts and slices into the finest timber the world can produce. England offers up her stanchest oak, India the hard yellow of her teaks, Honduras the great strength of her mahogany. Each must be flawless. Many woods are searched for oak of special shape and growth. And as the trees plane into ships, the practiced eyes of masters of the craft watch to see that each board is perfect. In the yard, too, the hammer rings and scatters sparks. For the metal is fashioned carefully by hand, so there can be no possible flaw.

Courtesy of Royal National Lifeboat Institution
ONE OF BRITAIN'S GREAT MOTOR LIFEBOATS CAPABLE OF TAKING 100 PERSONS ABOARD IN ROUGH WEATHER

While British lifeboats are of the forest, many other countries prefer to make hulls of steel. But, wood or steel, the modern relief boat is a craft born of patience. The trials to which it is subject prove it. Gray-green seas break over the bows and seem to clutch its whole length. They may flood the engine room but the incased engines still continue to drive the threshing screws. Raked from stem to stern by heavy seas the modern lifeboat can struggle at full speed for over 150 miles, and 100 persons are safe in its care.

Compare this bulldog of the sea with the brave little craft which was the first boat built specially for saving lives at sea. One day in 1789 there put to sea a quaint, apparently ill-shaped boat, the result of the spare-time efforts of a British house painter and singing master. That craft was the Original, forerunner of all modern lifeboats. She was an open boat, 30 feet long. She had no air cases to keep her buoyant. Her only buoyancy was given by her design and the hoops of cork nailed around her sides.

When, one stormy night in 1832, the Original snapped in two upon some rocks, she had done splendid work. Hundreds had been saved from wrecks without the loss of a single member of her own crew. And her work had been royally crowned. In 1824, from the lone efforts of Sir William Hillary, a resident in the stormy Isle of Man, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution was founded. And in the same year two Dutch gentlemen returned to Amsterdam from the seaside shaken by the vivid recollection of an unaided vessel which had gone down in the turbulent gray of a November sea. To them went the honor of founding the second lifeboat institution in the world, the North Dutch Lifeboat Society. It was not long before countries all over the seven seas relieved their fishermen of the strain of having to row their own fishing boats, ill suited to violent storms, to the rescue of other vessels. Today 16 countries have national organizations.

These services are not all organized in the same way. Twelve, including Britain, Sweden and France, leave the manning of their boats, the organization of the service, and the subscription of finances in voluntary hands. Four units, including those of the United States, are in the hands of the Government, the lifeboat service being joined to the coast guard.

But whether the services are voluntary or not does not affect the very international position of the industry. Lifeboat services know no barriers of race, they heed no differences of tongue. As the lifeboat man is ready to answer the call in all weathers, so is he prepared to go to the help of any ship that is in distress. In 1932 British lifeboat men rescued 111 foreigners. And one Dutch coxswain, who successfully led his crew to the rescue of 38 craft in 25 years, was during his life responsible for saving the crews of nine different countries.

But perhaps the most striking illustration of the internationalism of the lifeboat services is that they participate every four years in one of the only international conferences which is entirely harmonious.

Writing of the third of these conferences in 1932, the secretary of the British institution declared: "What we shall remember most vividly is the spirit of comradeship which inspired all delegates. Those who work for this cause in every land can truly feel that in helping this great service, which knows no national frontiers, they are contributing more than they realize toward healing the wounds of a troubled world."

And the record of these conferences would seem to bear him out. For what cause is there for anything but gladness when one is being shown a new design of a boat which will bring yet more seafarers to safety? It is on record that the newest designs of German motor lifeboat were due largely to consultation between the German institution and the British before the boats were laid down. Again it is recorded that since the second conference relations between the British institution and the American coast guard have become much closer.

One of the major results of the conferences has been to draw attention to the airplane. American coast guards have established a coastal checking system designed to assist aircraft using coastal routes, and Britain now has a special lifeboat capable of 17 knots to guard the safety of airplanes forced down in the English Channel. Both Holland and the United States use airplanes to help their lifeboats in their work of rescue.

Against continual technical study, against years of training, against international action, against whole industries organized for its defeat, has even the power of the sea much chances to survive?

Above all, one thing always remains to cheat the sea, a power stronger than all the organizations — the courage of men. Such courage was typified by the Dutch coxswain Theodorus Rijkers. When resigning after 25 years as leader of the Helder lifeboat, Rijkers expressed the wish that there might be one more chance for service before the date of his resignation. There was. And Rijkers took off every member of the ship's crew after a titanic struggle, and many journeys to the vessel. But even then he was not quite happy. All next day he grumbled that there had not been enough people on board the ship.

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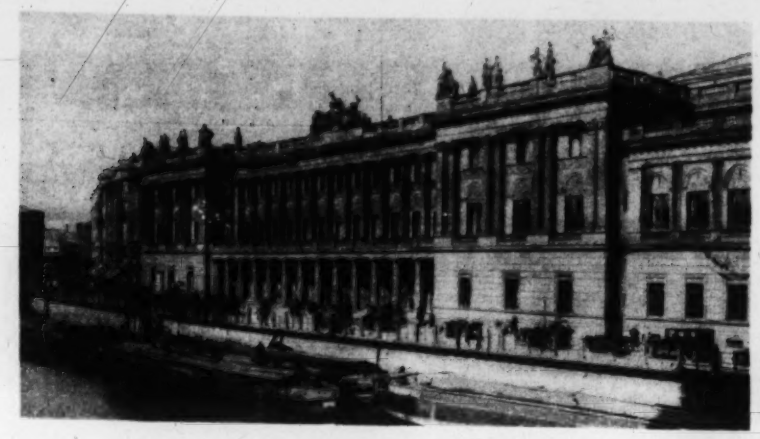
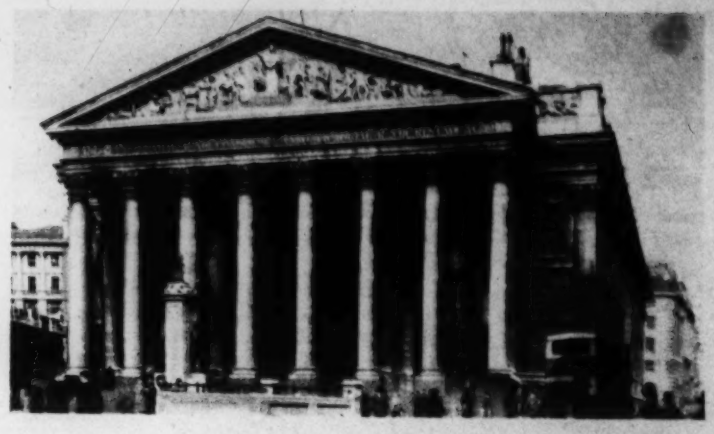
A TRACTOR RUSHES THE LIFEBOAT INTO THE BREAKERS



Keystone

THE STOCK EXCHANGE IN BERLIN



Ewing Galloway

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE IN LONDON

Fraud-Proofing Europe's Securities Markets

Methods to Combat Abuses and Protect Public Trading in World Centers Are Designed Also to Safeguard the Economic Machinery

By Ian Fairbairn

"THAT YOU CANNOT prevent a fool from his folly is no reason why you should not give a prudent man guidance," said the Macmillan report to the British Government in 1931.

"To provide full and fair disclosure of the character of securities sold . . . and to prevent frauds in the sale thereof . . ." read the preamble to the United States Securities Act of 1933.

Unexceptionable sentiments and intentions. For whether or not a fool and his money should be soon parted, they should surely not be parted by fraud.

This article will consider methods to combat abuses in security dealings, but let us always remember that capital markets, whatever their abuses may have been and whatever reforms their future may hold, were as essential and useful a part as any of the liberal machinery which produced the very rapid economic progress of recent generations. Nor indeed is there any evidence that men in stock exchanges are much worse than their fellows in other occupations. If nevertheless the words "company promoter," "stock jobber," "financier" have for long savored somewhat of reproach (a law was passed in England in 1697 to "check stock-jobbing" and unlawful combination to raise or lower the value of securities) the reason is largely to be sought along the lines of the obscurity and mystery which for most of us envelope financial dealings; and there are many of us whose criticism of our defrauders is made no less bitter by the knowledge that our own impetuous greed was at least partly to blame.

The special need to protect the public trading in securities lies herein: the thing traded in, unlike a spade or a bushel of wheat, cannot readily be inspected either directly or by sample. The "person" (corporation, etc.) whose shares or bonds are in question can only be reasonably investigated by means of written or verbal description. And it is principally to the fullness and honesty of written accounts that current reform of security trading is directed. Fullness and honesty is about all that can be exacted; controlling bodies do not usually undertake to judge the commercial prospects of success.

Control of security trading has been developed chiefly by the general trading laws of a government plus companies acts, and the regulations of more or less self-governing stock markets. The aim, as already stated, is to insist that the public is properly informed by a prospectus of the "material" facts concerning any venture, to whose share or loan capital the public is invited to subscribe.

Besides public issue with a prospectus another method, whereby investors are offered the opportunity of taking up the capital of a company, has long existed and has recently occupied an increasingly important position. By this method securities long held or recently acquired by a few individuals are marketed to the public through dealings in a stock exchange. The scope for fraud in this method led to tightening of regulations by the London Stock Exchange in the information they require; and the Memorandum of Policy of the subcommittee of 1930 on new issues sets out *inter alia* that "the committee will give greater consideration to the desirability or not of allowing bargains in new issues to be recorded. This will apply more particularly to companies which do not issue a prospectus." And the committee has recently shown its teeth in such matters.

The method used in Germany is a mixture, varying in proportions, between placing and issue to the public "on tap." As is well known there has long existed in that country a most intimate connection between industrial companies and banks. A company wishing to fund its bank debt or to obtain new capital will hand the matter over to the inevitable bank director on its board. The bank may form a syndicate to take up the new securities temporarily or may immediately, through is branches, offer them "on tap" to its clients. After they have been so placed, permission will be sought to deal in them on some bourse—probably Berlin, which does nearly all German stock exchange business. At this point control on paper becomes very stringent under the Börsen Gesetz. The applicants must submit to investigation by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the State Commissioner of the Ministry of Trade. Practice, however, has been comparatively slack; for instance, bills indorsed by directors against loans to themselves often have been allowed to figure undistinguished among the assets. But practice is being tightened up.

French procedure has changed with the recent abrogation of the law of 1916. Previously the firm in charge of an application to trade in a security went direct to the Finance Minister and had to satisfy his department. This did not lead to a satisfactory appraisal of securities submitted and delay was at times appalling. Now the issues are first considered by a committee of brokers, which submits any issue it approves to the Minister. This has at least improved the promptness of dealing with applications. But tiresome and seemingly unnecessary hitches are still not unknown in the French machinery which grants and withholds permission to deal in securities. The cogwheels are numerous; and some (for example the official journal B. A. L. O. in which companies applying must advertise) having been constructed at different times from the others do not fit very well; but they are left in as they are, and reliance for their functioning is placed on uneconomical applications of oil. This is no doubt only a particular case of the rather ramshackle nature of so much French administrative machinery. But a difficulty peculiar to financial matters is that bourse circles do not happen to produce men big enough and broad enough as compared with officials and politicians.

Self-righteous parliaments sharpening up a set of dentures for instruments to tame stock exchanges might here notice that the affaire Stavisky has caused the breath of scandal to be moved against many French politicians and functionaries, but few stock brokers. Hatry was never a member of a stock exchange; his defalcations caused members of English stock exchanges shattering losses. It is the stock exchange that gets the blame every time.

It is in the early promotion or flotation stages then that the requirements designed to protect the public are most stringent. Thereafter legal protection is afforded by publication of trading accounts, exacted at unusually frequent intervals in the United States. And stock market regulations are designed to insure that security prices on their floors are true market prices emerging from supply and demand. But they cannot prevent the dissemination—inside or outside—of all fraudulently misleading information which may influence demand or supply; and "rigging" of markets is a legitimate aim for stock exchange reform. But there is no reason to suppose in this connection that a "bear" is congenitally more wicked than a "bull," rather the reverse; and both, when not "rigs," serve an economically essential function.

Much fraud in shares which have been admitted to a stock exchange is practiced by "outside" brokers—"bucket shops" who employ the simple device of selling shares to the very green above the market price and of then covering themselves in the stock market, or merely disappearing. Those sections in acts which deal with house-to-house canvassing and those which constitute almost any written information about a company's alleged prospects as a prospectus are aimed against these rogues and the abuses of "private placing" generally. But education to deal through reputable markets is the only cure. And a growing realization of this may presently dislodge the London Stock Exchange from its conservative attitude against advertising. (It may be remarked incidentally that the American high-pressure bond-selling nuisance is peculiar to that part of the world.)

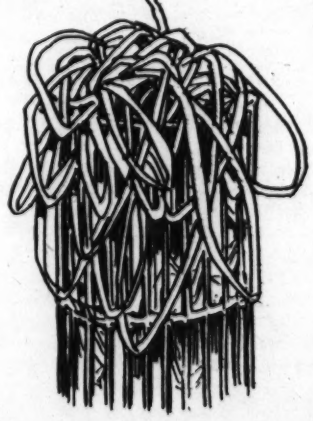
The British investment trust companies and insurance companies set up joint machinery some 18 months ago to safeguard their investments. Its most noted use so far has been in negotiation with the German debtors; but here may well be the roots of something which will one day play an important part in the control of security trading.

The crucial dilemma of our problem always has been conceived of as being between control stifling legitimate trade and license nourishing fraud. But there is another dilemma especially interesting in present circumstances: to make the banks responsible or not, that is the question. In Germany the great banks had their liquidity impaired in these years of crisis by their intimacy with industry. Recent disclosures in the United States concerning bank responsibilities for issues need no reiteration here. In France bank responsibility has contributed toward that concentration of control of industry by the "gros industriels" which is not considered economically or politically innocuous. On the other hand the Macmillan Report on Finance and Industry in the United Kingdom recommends that issuing institutions of first-class strength and repute should vouch to the investor for the soundness of issues. And it is possible that increased order and regulation in this sort of direction will be the future tendency in London, for long a great model of a free capital market.

Now that reform is almost universally in existence or under consideration it is hard to understand what good enough motive checked it previously. It required the Hatry crash of the autumn of 1929 (chiefly concerned incidentally with a different kind of fraud, i. e., forged securities and certification of transfers) and the subsequent public indignation to shake the London authorities into action, which had been continually urged, especially since 1928. Nobody now contends that the resulting reforms are anything but useful. Experience of the new English Companies Act is as satisfactory. Perhaps the United States Securities Act of 1933, which incorporates much of the English act and "then some," seems to have attempted too much, if regard be had to all the relevant circumstances in the United States.

One important aspect of reform remains to be noticed in Italy. It is not so much legislation there which has reformed security trading; reform has been achieved largely by the emergence of a law-respecting, willingly coöperating spirit in the *corporatione del credito e dell' assicurazione*. The example of Italy is especially interesting when we reflect that most stock markets already have something of corporative form. An ounce of the corporative spirit may create as much reform as a ton of legislation, whether merely enacted or actually enforced. A strong committee striving to uphold the professional reputation of the "corporation," enjoying the confidence of the members, and prepared to act arbitrarily when need be, is better than legislation.

A general observation may be permitted in conclusion. Capital markets have had to struggle for their existence through centuries of contumely and persecution. All but the very prejudiced must suspect that some fitness to satisfy human wants other than speculative greed is needed to account for their survival. The zeal of the reformer probably may be as well directed to capital markets as to any economic institutions. To render capital markets ineffective in a highly developed country would do a great deal more harm than good.



Rembrandt—Sire

Etchings of the Great Dutch Artist Re Surpassed by Those Wh

Illustrations by Courtesy of Fogg Art Museu

PEN DRAWING BY REMBRANDT

"THREE TREES," AN ETCHIN

By Dorothy Adlow

WHO CAN SAY WHAT COURSE the art of etching would have followed if it had not been charted by Rembrandt van Rijn. Anyone making the least pretension to the title of etcher has inevitably somewhere on his plate traces of the Rembrandtesque. Often he is not aware of the origin of his idea, taking for granted a darkened hollow, a bold flourish, a warm radiation.

Rembrandt, daring and profound innovator, took hold of the medium which hitherto had been used in a secondary way in printing, and elevated it to a fine art. Within his own life he probed the depths, exhausted the potentialities, and evinced a maximum of expression from the small plate. Subsequent etchers may have surpassed him in some point of technical perfection, but none has ever grasped all the elements with such prodigious mastery, or handled them with such relevance to man and destiny.

Etching is a curious medium, depending for its effect upon the action of acids upon a metal plate. The acid bites the design tracery, thus imbedding it in the metal. In the transfer of the etched picture to paper, there is in the quality of the proof something which betrays the use both of metal and acid in its making. The medium is sturdier than engraving, less appropriate for fastidious detail and gleaming surface than it is for ruggedness and transient effect. It serves the more aggressive viewpoint, the more intrepid hand, the more reflective mind.

* * *

If Rembrandt did elevate the medium, there were few who could hold it aloft. To be sure, there were etchers who succeeded him, but the few great luminaries, scattered, one in Spain, another in Italy, had gained directly or indirectly from the Dutchman. Only artists of scintillating style, or virulent wit, or stout self-confidence could dare match his stride.

Rembrandt was in many ways above and out of his time. The directness of his approach, the freedom from disguise, and his far-reaching sympathy may have seemed a bit homely and outspoken for an era in fine art when painters were given to the grand flourish, to artificial posturing, or the lapidary viewpoint. Two centuries passed before artists abandoned the world of artifice, set aside their elaborate paraphernalia, ripped away the mask, and settled squarely on the ground.

Is it a coincidence that at the time when painters, along in the 1850's, had declared their independence and had gone forth to encompass and visualize a larger and more realistic world, etching was revived? And is it a coincidence that Rembrandt was so useful to those young rebels, the Barbisons, who took to the plate to convey their poetic moods concerning nature and man? The medium suited the thought and so it was revived by J. F. Millet, and J. B. Corot, and C. Pissarro, Seymour Haden and James Whistler. Later there were Augustus John and J. McBey, and in America Arthur Heintzelman, and Frank Benson, and Sears Gallagher and Childe Hassam and Edward Hopper and John Sloan.

A WOMAN CHURNING, BY. J. F. MILLET

Forain recalled the Biblical subjects, that quivering, peculiarly aware line which betrayed instability and turmoil. The Frenchman thinned out the tracery, and added his bitter note. The portrayers of nature and the portrayers of man were kin to Rembrandt. One subject, grown popular, which did not touch him and he did not touch, was grand architecture. The portrayers of buildings, façades, panoramas follow another genealogy. One of the greatest etchers of architectural subjects was revealingly entitled, "The Rembrandt of Architectural Etching." His name was Piranesi.

Charles Méryon, a Frenchman, was a great portrayer of buildings. There is painstaking effort in his plates. There are some who again hold up Rembrandt as a measuring rod and say that Méryon depicted buildings with the same incisive force with which Rembrandt portrayed people. That point is arguable. James Whistler was ingenious enough to combine the two subjects, man and façades. Joseph Pennell emotionalized the buildings, so does Frank Brangwyn.

Rembrandt may have thought the etched line too restless for portraying piles of stone; certainly he was too restless to devote time to such an impersonal subject. For him the living subject, which grows and blooms and declines. In portraying a structure, it is so easy to abstract the fundamental line. With men and plants, it is a fussier problem. There is constant change, continuous movement, the shapes are not always fixed, the measures not always constant. For this shifting, changing state, the artist must make provision, he must convey the idea that instability is a property of his characterization.

The diminutive size of the print did not decrease a jot Rembrandt's occupation with it. To the few square inches of space he devoted as much time and concentration as are required for painting a canvas. He was not easily satisfied, as we may observe by the changes he made on the plate, changes which were often radical. He tried complex schemes, tricky arrangements of light; he was compelled somehow to a continuous shifting of masses and forms, to a redistribution which might better suit his sensitive fancy. His etchings are full of figures but they are never crowded. They are covered with lines, but are never veiled.

These small prints, magnified a hundred times, do not thin out; they still hold pictorially, and reveal a large, impressive monumentality. How few of Rembrandt's artistic descendants will hold up under the magnifying glass, or the enlargement of the projection screen? Few indeed, for their lines become thready, their compositions excessively dilute. The master condensed a universe into the small space allotted. "Obstacles do not bend me," said Leonardo. Limitations of outward circumstance did not daunt Rembrandt. As he rose indomitably above the vicissitudes of his life, so did he control the unyielding factors of his medium.

In subject matter, Rembrandt encompassed all possible titles. He portrayed people, illustrated the Bible, depicted daily life in Amsterdam; he portrayed old age, youth, infancy, animals, houses, the terrain, skies and trees. Any one subject of this collection would suffice most etchers today. We have our specialists in canine, equine, marine depiction, our illustrators, our personal portrayers, and landscapists. With benefit of concentration and specialization, is the craft accordingly more productive? No. Those of us who tread the galleries from day to day are appalled to find how easily present-day aquafortists are satisfied with results, how soon they establish a convention and follow it without self-challenge throughout life. True, the craft may be employed facilely. It lends itself sometimes to swift and superficially pleasing effect, and we tend today to herald etchers of such caliber too easily.

* * *

Rembrandt absorbed the visual world which surrounded him. He was never indifferent. Wherever the light fell there was material to transmute to lines, or to mold ephemerally in lights and shadows. The subject dearest to him was man and no one ever possessed his discernment in portraying man with such salient gesture and motivating line. Rembrandt could condense the

A COMPARISON OF T
From Left to Right Are Heads by Zorn

e of Print Makers

tist Reflect a Degree of Mastery Never se Who Followed Him

rt Museum and Boston Museum of Fine Arts

AN ETCHING BY REMBRANDT

characteristics of age, caste, well-being, inner feeling, stress, joy in what seems at first glance a haphazard stroke, arbitrarily applied. To appreciate best the conciseness of his method, one should try to duplicate a figure, say a beggar, follow the erratic shape of the sagging trousers, the frayed shapeless coat and the lumpish hat. The scribbled line proves to be a forceful penmanship. The necessity for shifting at any moment requires an alertness and an ability to change abruptly the character of the line, and incidentally to preserve the harmony of the pattern. The responsibility of controlling all factors has proved too much for most etchers; consequently they have given way to a more generalized, less modulated drawing. They use the same stroke for bucket, beard and buskin, and their prints are as monotonous as musical compositions which lack variations in rhythm, accelerations and changes of mood.

In the portrait, Rembrandt proved that all traits of outward resemblance and inner quality could be revealed on the plate —the texture of skin, the details of costume, the facial contours and plastic characteristics. Time taught him to summarize details, to eliminate extraneous strokes. Some of the portraits were made with the fastidiousness and pat completeness of large oils. The folds of flesh, wrinkles, beards were treated with total rendering. But in later portrayals Rembrandt pursued fact less, relinquishing the substantial and visualizing the intangible. He depended less upon the tonal passages of velvety shadow and leaned more heavily upon the resources of line.

The portraits are free of mannerism. He made no effort as Van Dyck or Whistler did to give stylishness to his subject. It was not that Rembrandt was simply honest but that he saw something very touching in plain artless folk. His imagination could inflame any subject and he did not have to resort to beautifying device to justify the undertaking. James Whistler may have matched him at times technically, but he never evinced that warmth; he modeled adequately, worked with tricky shadows, but he never achieved those impalpable traits of personality, that tremulous awareness of life. There are moments in "The Kitchen," in "Fumette" when the reminiscence of his master heightened his feeling, but there is no print in which he displayed any great penetration beyond surface or atmospheric charm. Anders Zorn was another creditable descendant, who, once he had selected the method and subjects which interested him, failed to show any further desire to investigate possibilities. He etched many plates of figure compositions with skill and taste, but the prints have always seemed impersonal, as if the models were a mere expedient for reflecting light. Zorn's method was concise and tidy, but it lacked differentiation, and observation of more subtle quality. By an odd twist he would make an aristocrat look commonplace, while Rembrandt imparted gentility to every subject, no matter how woebegone.

In landscape Rembrandt depicted the country which surrounded him, presenting with massiveness the foliage, with luminosity the skies, and with comfortable earthiness the thatched cottages. The flat lowlands recede far into the background, accented here and there with grazing cattle, a windmill, or wandering man. There are landscapists among his descendants who measured more closely to his stature. The "Three Trees" became a classical source. The later portrayers of the outdoors exhibited greater knowledge of tree forms, and there is no doubt they had, in France and in England, more varied and more beautiful country to portray. Between the era of Rembrandt and the 1850's there were many prints made of nature, notably those of the Englishmen, J. W. M. Turner and Thomas Girtin. But they were almost entirely on the tonal side, employing the line only slightly and developing the great spread of sky and land and water with aquatint and mezzotint.

PEN AND WASH HEADS BY REMBRANDT

All connoisseurs use one word to characterize Rembrandt. They assume no affectation in trying to be original and to discover synonyms for it: HUMANITY. Rembrandt had an unquenchable thirst for knowledge of man's ways. With comparatively no book knowledge (he had been versed only in the Bible), he acquired his great understanding of man through observation. He revealed it in a most graphic and eloquent way both in painting and in etching. The paths to such understanding are not open even to capable disciples. It is a peculiarly sympathetic insight which is the gift only of great artists. Forain and Goya, Guys and Degas, Daumier and Renoir all possessed it with varying qualifications. These are among the greater artists who have lived since Rembrandt's time.

In painting, many changes have occurred since the seventeenth century when Rembrandt lived (1606-1669). In pigment his works belong at the peak of the chiaroscuro development, a style which depended chiefly for effect upon the manipulation of lights and shadows, and which dwelt upon the projection of objects and the molding of contours in space. Rembrandt could handle this means so that it served in a number of ways: he used it to give spatial existence to his subjects, he used it for rendering perspective, for achieving atmospheric character, for dramatic emphasis, and for heightening emotion.

Although the art of etching has not changed appreciably since Rembrandt's day, and it is not exaggerating to say he still dominates the craft, an enormous change has come about in the art of painting. Nineteenth century French painters have revolted against the artifices of lights and shadows. They have hustled out into broad daylight to see a new world unfold, not in terms of lights and shadows, but in terms of color. They have established new principles on the basis of Impressionism, Cubism, Post-Impressionism, Primitivism, and Abstraction. They have precipitated activity, tumult, and change. The change promises to be permanent.

The etchers continue to take their cue from the chiaroscurists. They continue to look upon the line, not as an outline or border, but as a vehicle for condensing shadows and lights.

It is a question whether they can bring about a change in their methods even if they wish. The process in substance and method had its roots in a tradition already fixed in the past. Should one make an effort to readapt it to a new viewpoint? It will take an artist as daring and inventive as the Dutchman. No engraver has yet appeared since the Germans Dürer and Schongauer to enrich further the art of the burin.

If any modes of print making have developed in our day, they are the woodcut and lithograph. Both seem more sympathetic with the tempo and inclination of the present. The woodcut lends itself to harsh configuration and stark contrast; the lithograph satisfies the desire for impressionistic effect and atmospheric indication. It has suited best such satirists as Daumier and Toulouse-Lautrec. The lithograph also, it must be admitted, takes less time and concentration. We are in a hurry, there is no doubt.

When artists like Pablo Picasso have taken to etching, they have tried to rescue the medium from what they consider the moribund chiaroscuro. But the world bred to the Dutchman has felt something of intrinsic importance lacking.

RISON OF TECHNIQUE
Heads by Zorn, Rembrandt and Whistler.

PEN DRAWING BY REMBRANDT

Among the New Books

In Inner Mongolia

Tents in Mongolia, by Henning Haslund. London: Routledge. 15s. net.

EVERY NOW AND THEN one comes across a book of travel and adventure which has been written by a man of character. "Tents in Mongolia" is such a book. The common faults of the kind—padding of information, false heartiness, pseudo-romanticism and Traveler's Club tedium, with the usual collection of bad photographs—have been avoided; and although Mr. Haslund has no outstanding literary ability, he tells an absorbing story plainly, economically, good-naturedly and well. It is a pioneering story that awakens at once that primitive sympathy which turns to Robinson Crusoe, for example, as a universal character. The book has also the added value of describing the political and social background of a country which, since the White and Red terrors, has kept the civilized at a respectful distance.

Mr. Haslund is a Dane who was a member of the Krebs Expedition which left Denmark in 1923 to start a Danish colony in the mountain-ringed Urianhai country that lies just southwest of Lake Baikal on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier. Unclaimed by the Russians, this place of virgin steppe and forest was the remotest region of Inner Mongolia; that part of it which had been settled was ravaged and depopulated by the White and Red terrors and (when the Krebs Expedition arrived) was under the government of the Young Mongolian Party, who very soon came under Soviet dominance. This—since the Soviet was anxious to turn the nomads into Communists and to revolutionize their economic life—was ultimately fatal to the Danish enterprise. They had set out to till the soil, to look for minerals and trade in furs.

The journey from Denmark took eight months. From Peking the five members of the expedition, with 18 Chinese drivers, set out with baggage wagons to Kalgan in Outer Mongolia, northwest across the Gobi Desert to Urga and so through Inner Mongolia to Buguntal on the edge of their destination. From Kalgan to Urga they were traveling on the oldest trade route from the Far East to Europe. It was now almost deserted and the Chinese drivers were traveling over it for the first time since 1919.

The reason was gruesomely plain: the skeletons of Chinese soldiers were strewn on the track. The Chinese penetration of Mongolia had been achieved by means of commercial astuteness—in which the war-loving and fiery Mongols were deficient—and their well-organized military machine. The Chinese would smilingly get the lordly Mongol into his debt, dispossess him of his vital grazing lands when he could not pay, take his daughters as wives in payment and then, with the Mongol warrior reduced to serfdom, would settle on the land and bring in immigrants. From the marriages half-castes were born, having often the less desirable characteristics of both races and developing into the *t'u-fei* or bandit class. The tribesman of Inner Mongolia took his revenge when the revolution arrived.

Now the Russians have become the overlords. It is obvious from Mr. Haslund's fascinating and impartial record that this turbulent region is passing through great changes and that the primitive peace of Mongolia, which captured his imagination, is going to be profoundly disturbed by new ideas and forces.

The author's adventures were many and breathless. The huts of the settlement were built in the winter with the temperature at 35 below. There is an exciting account of the first attempt to take furs over a half-thawing river and the subsequent journey in a snowstorm. A smuggling episode, in which the author became rather unwillingly involved, follows; and later, having, without knowing it, crossed into Russian territory, he was taken prisoner. His prison experience was pretty bad; the Russians were convinced that he had been a member of the notorious "Mad Baron's" White Army, and he was really saved ultimately less by his passport than by his fortune in recognizing the members of Sven Hedin's expedition in a photograph.

One has in the end a picture of an energetic, unperturbed, level-headed and spirited young man of easy humor and pleasing dignity. His book is one I would not have missed for worlds.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Liberalism vs. Radicalism

A Free Society, by Horace M. Kallen. New York: Robert O. Ballou. $1.

NOW COMES FROM THE PEN of the author of "Individualism, an American Way of Life," a prophetic and hopeful view of the compelling trends of both individual and collective thought. Dr. Kallen is a conscientious and observing analyst and, in the language of the professionals, a careful diagnostician. Those who have read the earlier treatise referred to apparently found little promise that the premonitory symptoms of discord and dislocation could be coped with by present-day methods.

In his latest book, however, gratifying reassurance is given the troubled student that there remains with the people of America, as well as with those of other countries, not only the desire, but the effective means of restoring sanity in government, in industry and in all social and economic relations. He gives due credit to the promoters and defenders of the emergency measures now being employed by the champions of the New Deal in the United States, but finds in these expedients only those temporary palliatives which momentarily soothe but do not satisfy. Dr. Kallen finds that the present economic plight of the people of America, as well as that of others elsewhere, was inevitable because the masses themselves had allowed their perspective to be distorted during what he refers to as the "Gilded Age," defined as that period beginning with the turn of the present century, when the striking of a new economic balance was made necessary because of the disappearance of the "unappreciated wilderness" which had for almost a century absorbed the surplus of productive energy and supplied a consumers' market for the then slowly mounting output of established industrial plants.

When the ebbing tide flowed back, the carelesssly adjusted economic balance was upset. What Dr. Kallen calls a free society was no longer economically free. That balance, he finds, not only must be but can be restored. This restoring can be accomplished, he insists, only by a social and political reassertion of a common right, always the heritage of a free people, to determine and dictate a fair method or medium of barter and exchange. He sees in the nucleus of a consumers' coöperative society the foundation of a new political structure, federal in its scope, under the protection of which the rights of consumers will be recognized as paramount to the rights of producers.

F. L. P.

An Anglo-Saxon Anthology

The Modern Muse, an anthology. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.

INCLUDING POEMS BY WRITERS on both sides of the Atlantic, this companion volume to "Poems of Today," issued by the English Association in London, should encounter no difficulty in accomplishing its purpose of quickening among English-speaking peoples "the sense of the greatness of their common heritage."

Arranged alphabetically by authors' names, the collection begins with "The Death of a Friar," by Lascelles Abercrombie, and finishes with "Moschatel," by A. J. Young. Alongside such British writers as Robert Bridges, Alfred Noyes, John Drinkwater, Walter De La Mare, Robin Flower, John Galsworthy, we find Edna St. Vincent Millay, Hilda Doolittle, Mark Van Doren, Elinor Wylie, Conrad Aiken, Robert Frost, Edwin Arlington Robinson. With the exception of the last three the Pulitzer prize winners do not appear. There are no Stein lyrics.

Couched for the most part in direct, terse phraseology of the present day, yet preserving that syntax which is an integral part of the English language, in prose and poetry, and sturdily immune from the vagaries of any prevailing mode, the selections from which this garland of modern thinking has been woven are reassuringly normal in their expression, as regards both substance and form. They contain but little vers libre. In contrast to Carl Sandburg's "I tell you the past is a bucket of ashes," in his "Prairie," included in the volume, the "Modern Muse" of the ensemble seems more accurately conveyed through Walter De La Mare's:

> Very old are the woods;
> And the buds that break
> Out of the briar's boughs,
> When March winds wake,
> So old with their beauty are—
> Oh, no man knows
> Through what wild centuries
> Roves back the rose.

P. P. S.

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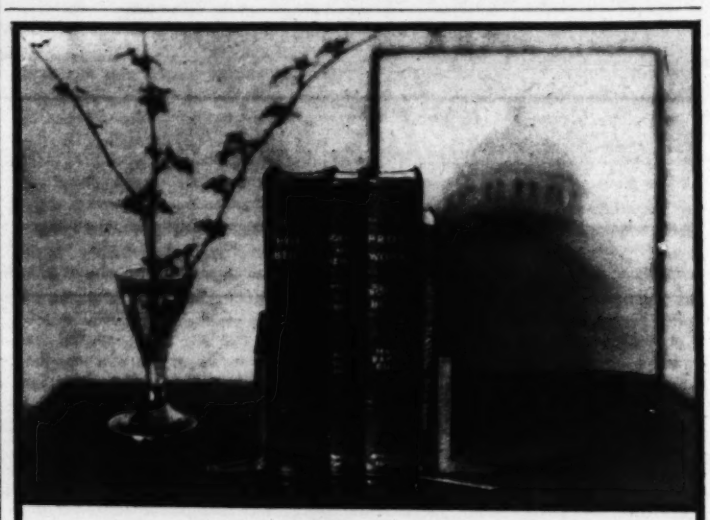

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T. S. Eliot and the Classic-Romantic Yardstick

After Strange Gods, by T. S. Eliot. London: Faber: 3s. 6d. New York: Harcourt Brace. $1.25.
Collected Essays XI-XV, by Robert Bridges. New York: Oxford. $1.

It is Mr. Eliot's contention that the common tendency to apply the classic-romantic yardstick to works of art is apt to result in superficial, arbitrary judgments, misleading in their implied indications of the artist's intellectual and moral bias. Nothing could prove his point better than the two small volumes at hand. People are accustomed to think of Bridges as a classicist and of Mr. Eliot (*qua* poet) as a radical innovator in revolt against all classical standards of order and decorum. The prose writings of the two men, however, tell a strangely different story. Both stand at the head of modern English criticism for precision of definition, for delicacy of perception, for critical detachment and restraint, for profound learning thoroughly assimilated by mobile and inquiring sensibilities; but if the classic-romantic yardstick is applied to their *ideas*, then Bridges must rank as romantic, Mr. Eliot as classic.

"After Strange Gods" is the most important statement the latter has yet given us of his critical position. I have often wished that Mr. Eliot would break through his public reticence to state his views as candidly and forcibly as I have heard him state them in private discussion, and at long last he has done so. Starting at the point at which his most illuminating single essay, "Tradition and the Individual Talent," left off, he proceeds to a powerful plea for the recognition of tradition as the *sine qua non* of significant art and the vital source of all that is enduring in a society "worm-eaten with Liberalism." He suggests the substitution of the word orthodoxy for the less fundamental term classicism, and laments the heterodoxy of the modern mind as displayed in its critical judgments.

He is concerned, he explains, not with the *beliefs* of an author, but with orthodoxy of sensibility and the sense of tradition. What astonishes him in the works of D. H. Lawrence, for instance, is that the characters display not the slightest, most rudimentary, respect for, or even awareness of, moral obligations. What has been lost is the sense of the essential antagonism of good and evil, as distinct from the mere pleasantness or unpleasantness of any given set of circumstances—any sense, that is, of spiritual values, with the ordering of experience imposed by such a sense.

ROBERT BRIDGES

* * *

As a result personality, unregenerate and therefore unaware of any distinction between the divine and the diabolical, assumes a place of alarming importance in contemporary literature. In speaking of Hardy, who furnishes him with a striking example of the heretical view of man as a creature of impulse, Mr. Eliot points out that "violent physical passions do not in themselves differentiate men from each other, but rather tend to reduce them to the same state; and the passion has significance only in relation to the character and behavior of the man at other moments of his life and in other contexts." An orthodox sensibility would have recognized, as Hardy did not, that "unless there is moral resistance and conflict there is no meaning."

It is not difficult to imagine the contempt with which this will be heard by Mr. Eliot's heretics, who comprise most of the civilized (Mr. Eliot would say uncivilized) world today. They will be ready enough to put it all down as the last cheep of a moribund theory of art and morals, but their task will not be any the easier for Mr. Eliot's careful emphasis on the fact that tradition implies, by definition, constant movement. The author of "The Waste Land" is far too subtle a thinker to preach a doctrine of crude reaction, of narrow adherence to a preëstablished formula.

* * *

What is most to be deplored is that he should have intruded his political and religious views into what is essentially a discussion of literary sensibility, thereby setting up a vicious confusion between the fundamental attitude which he believes the artist must take toward human life and the particular forms of institutional belief which he considers best fitted to encourage and maintain that attitude. It is possible to sympathize profoundly with his general thesis while disagreeing in nearly every respect with the dogmatic beliefs which he holds as a Tory and an Anglo-Catholic.

Bridges's essays hold no such difficulties and dangers, but the compensations are of a correspondingly slighter order. Erudite, sensitive, deft, his criticism dealt with the surfaces of art, and as such it was among the most distinguished of its time. Mr. Eliot would no doubt class the author among the heretics, for beauty rather than virtue was his criterion of value, and though he was firmly convinced that the two were one, he allowed good taste to usurp the function of spiritual insight as the final arbiter of a thing's worth. Good taste is an excellent guide within limits, and Bridges's essays stand as a persuasive monument to the exquisite results which it can bring forth in æsthetic criticism, but its judgments are not likely to stand up against the materialistic tendencies of modern life without the sanction derived from an absolute scale of values.

That is why Bridges, idealist though he was, is so much less important to us than Mr. Eliot who, wofully far astray as many of his own beliefs may be, should make desperately clear to many people the fact so often forgotten or denied that a true scale of values must rest on the artist's ability to discriminate not merely between the pleasant and the unpleasant, the tasteful and the tasteless, but between essential good and evil.

ROBERT PEEL.

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State of Maine Showman

God's Pocket, by Rachel Field. New York: Macmillan. $2.

Rachel Field loves the Maine coast, its native stock, its islands, channels and harbors, and its maritime history. Appreciation and research, coupled with a crisp, unaffected but luminous style, have made her books popular far beyond any obvious demands in their subject or form.

The sincerity and the unobtrusive finish that mark her other books, both those for adults and those for juniors, characterize this mature biography of a Maine showman who lived a hundred years ago, Capt. Samuel Hadlock Jr., from the Cranberry Isles. His environment was remote and obscure, his ancestry and upbringing like that of hundreds of other men who were bred to the sea from the cradle all along the islands and waterways of the Maine coast. But Hadlock was more spectacular, "a dark, high-stepping man," more imaginative, more restless and insatiably curious, more forceful, ambitious and lavish than his neighbors. He engaged in a more unusual venture, he had a more romantic love story and a mysterious fate, and so his story makes better reading. Moreover, he kept a journal of his most fantastic years and thus perpetuated himself, now that an interpreter like Miss Field has arisen for him.

* * *

The journal came into Miss Field's hands recently from Captain Samuel's grandson, an old man who lived on Big Cranberry, one of that group of five islands that lie between Mount Desert and the open ocean. From him, too, came the phrase that Miss Field uses as the title of her book, "God's Pocket," characteristic, she says, of that northern cove and the loves and journeyings and strange enterprise of an Island man "in that small pocket of eternity which each of us fills for a lifetime."

There was really nothing small about Capt. Samuel Hadlock. The silhouette he had cut in London in 1824 shows a proud head, a bold nose, full lips and firm chin, an impressive fur-collared coat and the name of the most fashionable silhouette-maker in the city. He was an energetic voyager to the arctic regions. Much more he was a showman, who exhibited his Eskimos and his collection of North American curiosities in the British Isles, Germany, Austria and France, even before royalty, and in a single day wooed and won the love of exquisite Dorothea Albertina Celeste Russ of Charlottenburg.

* * *

Not that Dorothea's prosperous father was so easily won by this whirlwind foreigner with his stock of "Injins" and stuffed seals. Captain Hadlock had to prove himself more than a showman before the hard-headed Prussian parent accepted him, and on the marriage certificate he is entered as "Capt. Samuel Hadlock Jr. of Mount Desert, North America, *Capitalist*."

To prove himself a capitalist he traveled in magnificence with his show and flew too near the sun. Faithful George, his only remaining genuine Eskimo, met some mysterious fate, there were mishaps and failing audiences, and at last in Paris, with his usual phonetic spelling, he wrote, "I shoot up my Excibition on the 20th March and solt the same up to oxion (auction) and did not sell for aneything, so I kepp it myself after lusing 4000 dollars with the same, traveling from Stuckartt to this Cittey, and the Indian ding (dying) in Strassburg. Now this ends my excibiting indians."

This does not end the rather tragic history of Captain Hadlock and his lovely Prussian lady. Miss Field tells it in full, with frequent delightful quotations from the journal, which contains not only Hadlock's account of his adventures as a showman, but his naïve opinions of the places he visited and his comments on the universe. It is hardly necessary for his biographer to interpret his phonetic spelling as often as she does, but otherwise her handling of her material is all that can be desired.

W. K. R.

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PONTIAC 8
The Outstanding Value of the Low-Priced Motor Car Field
Sells for but a few dollars more than the average six. Owners report 16 to 18 miles per gallon. $715 up, list price f. o. b. Pontiac, Mich.
Address Inquiries Regarding Dealer Franchises and Territory Available to
PONTIAC MOTOR CO.
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The 5 Most Talked About Motor Car Features of 1934
Knee Action Wheels
Shock Proof Steering
80 Horsepower—80 miles per hour
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Chevrolet Motor Company
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"Every Day Is Apollo Day"
Apollo Chocolates
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JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY
makers of
MUELLER'S
The World's Highest Quality
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CREAM CRACKERS
(in the airtight carton)
They Go With Simply Everything
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PRUDENCE FOODS
New England Home Quality
Ready to Heat and Eat
CORNED BEEF HASH
BEEF STEW
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Food Retailers, Wholesalers and Agents desiring information regarding these quality products should write
BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

●

It will be greatly appreciated if those responding to advertisements in this group will make particular mention of the International Trade Directory and The Christian Science Monitor.

●

WORLD CONTACTS are gained through advertising in this International Trade Directory. Manufacturers, exporters, importers, buying and selling agents contact a world-wide audience in 11,000 cities in 120 countries.

Are you selling something? The International Trade Directory offers a valuable service in making domestic or foreign contacts with merchants, bankers and others.

Are you a buyer? The International Trade Directory brings you in contact with desirable sources of marketable merchandise and with reliable services for properly transporting, and facilitating the movement of, merchandise.

Are you seeking market information? The Monitor's widespread organization may be able to render assistance in securing information regarding goods, markets, trade conditions, etc. Inquiries about this service may be made when an order for advertising is placed.

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New York, 500 Fifth Avenue
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Kansas City, 405 Nat. Fidelity Life Bldg.
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Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Seattle, 824 Skinner Bldg.
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KELLOGG'S
Corn Flakes
The original Corn Flakes. Crisp and delicious. Kept oven-fresh and flavor-perfect by exclusive heat-sealed WAXTITE inner wrapping. Quality guaranteed. For information, address
KELLOGG COMPANY
Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

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MUSIC PLAYING CARDS
Many entertaining games can be played with these cards. Complete rules with each set. Agents and dealers anywhere write for good resale proposition.
Harriet R. Bellman, Inventor-Owner
Music Playing Card Co., Inc.
315 W. 97th Street New York City

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OLD DUTCH CLEANSER
Cleans Quicker, Doesn't Scratch, Costs Less to Use
Made by
THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY
Chicago, Ill.; Havana, Cuba; London, England; Sydney, Australia; Toronto, Ont., Canada

PAINTS — VARNISHES ENAMELS
High grade products with a reputation for dependability since 1855
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
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The Original
WHITE KING
GRANULATED SOAP
Granulated for Convenience
—Condensed for Economy
FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD USE
Los Angeles Soap Co.
Los Angeles, Calif., U. S. A.

Market Data

IF you plan to build a factory, or distribute your goods in Canada, we shall be glad to send you, free of charge, preliminary details of the potential market for your products, indicate logical locations for your plant, or assist you in finding distributors, etc.
Enquiries Treated Confidentially
CANADIAN BUSINESS RESEARCH BUREAU
STERLING TOWER, 372 BAY STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Petroleum Products

Super Shell Gasoline
Shell Motor Oils
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SHELL OIL COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

GARGOYLE MOBILOIL
"The World's Largest Selling Motor Oil"
and Its Quality Mate
MOBILGAS
Products of
Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.
26 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

Shoes

"Created by Reed"
MATRIX SHOES
with patented "Footprint in Leather" sole
Valuable franchises available in few open cities
Write to E. P. REED & COMPANY
Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

THOSE who are in touch with business developments at home or abroad will find much to interest them in the advertisements on this page.

●

HAVE you something to sell abroad? Do you need an agent to represent you in another country? Do you want to buy goods of foreign manufacture? An advertisement in the INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIRECTORY brings buyers and sellers of all nations together.

The British Malayan Market

Canadian business men have been displaying an increased interest in British Malaya as a market for their products and as a source of supply for a number of commodities which must be imported, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce from Mr. Julian H. Foster, Trade Commissioner at Singapore.

During 1932 Canada's purchases from British Malaya were valued at approximately 1,000,000 Straits dollars, although they fell to 700,000 Straits dollars (about $420,000) in 1933. Exports from British Malaya to Canada in 1932 included among other items canned pineapples, crude rubber, tin in blocks and spices. Besides direct shipments, Canada obtains considerable quantities of Malayan products through the United States, it is pointed out.

Canada, the report points out, is the seventh largest user of raw rubber in the world. There are 47 establishments in the Dominion in which rubber tires, footwear and miscellaneous rubber articles are manufactured. To supply this industry, Canada requires approximately 35,000 tons of crude rubber annually. A development in Canada since 1932 has been the sale of rubber-soled shoes manufactured in Singapore. In 1933 the total value of sales of these products to Canada amounted to over 570,000 Straits dollars.

According to British Malayan statistics, that country imported in 1932 Canadian products valued at approximately 900,000 Straits dollars. The commodities entering into this trade included wheat flour, rubber belting, tires, canned salmon, paper, machinery, hardware, motorcars, electric apparatus, chemicals and preserved foods.

Because of the growing importance of British Malaya in Canadian foreign trade, the report states, the Dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce has decided to establish an office at Singapore.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

GOV. J. C. B. EHRINGHAUS was elected in 1932 by the largest majority ever given a candidate for Governor in North Carolina, and the largest vote ever given any candidate for office in that State.

ALAN C. VALENTINE knows the undergraduate of today. Previous to his election as Master of Pierson College, Yale University, he was Dean of Men at Swarthmore College. He is editor of *The American Oxonian*.

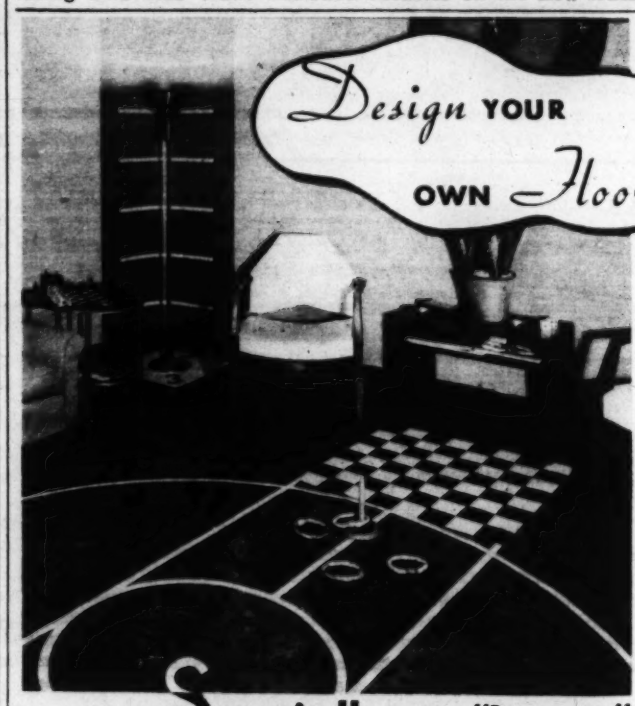
E. C. COTES writes about Indian affairs against a background of years of residence there. He is the Monitor's Parliamentary correspondent in London.

LEWIS REX MILLER is editor of the Weekly Magazine Section.

JOHN A. MAY is a regular contributor to the Monitor from London.

IAN FAIRBAIRN is a London economist.

DOROTHY ADLOW has recently sailed for Russia where she will write a series of articles for the Monitor on the new Russian art.



Specially cut "Insets"
INSURE *Beauty* **AND** *Originality*

Now you can be your own designer. Any pet whim or decorative idea of your own can be incorporated in a specially cut Sealex Linoleum Floor! In your *walls*, too, if you decorate them with the new Sealex Wall-Covering.

Can you imagine any one other thing that could add so much gaiety to home-life as a game-room with game insets in the floor like the ones pictured above? Write the Home Decorating Bureau, Congoleum-Nairn Inc., Kearny, N. J., for advice on the best way to carry out your own hobbies in Sealex materials.

Remember, Sealex materials, being stain-proof, crack-proof, fade-proof and water-proof, are exceptionally long-lived and require practically no upkeep. There is a wide variety of appropriate floor-covering and wall-covering patterns for every room in your house!

CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC., KEARNY, NEW JERSEY.

SEALEX
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
FLOORS AND WALLS

FOR EVERY ROOM IN THE HOUSE

Doors to Legal Aid Are Wide Open

By W. Bruce Cobb

Attorney-in-Chief of the Legal Aid Society of New York

IT IS AN OLD SAYING that he who conducts his own case has a fool for a client. Interpreted, this means that the intricacies of law and legal procedure are such that no man can effectively, prosecute or defend his own cause. So we are led to the conclusion that a lawyer is indispensable to one seeking justice in the courts. Indeed, it is a fact that he who deals with the law in any form without expert advice and assistance is rashly putting his finger against a metaphorical buzz saw.

This is why the legal profession persists in society and why its services are sought by the cautious even to the grave detriment of their pocketbooks. For the lawyer must be given a fee and the costs and expenses incident to his services must be discharged. In short, no lawyer—no justice; no fee—no lawyer.

But what of the man or woman who cannot pay a lawyer? The answer is that he is usually denied justice despite the fact that much free legal assistance is given directly by members of the profession and notwithstanding the inclination of conscientious judges to help along the unrepresented poor litigant.

So we see that if no agencies exist for the purpose of aiding the poor man in his legal difficulties, the lofty professions of our democratic institutions largely go for naught. And this, in the face of the dictates of natural justice, Biblical verse, constitutions, bills of rights and lawyers' oaths, which certainly intend all men to be equal before the law, whether rich or poor.

The problem is an old one. Centuries ago in France, St. Ives achieved his right to sainthood as a pioneer lawyer who gave legal aid to the poor. English statutes beginning with that of Henry VII, c. 12, in 1495 sought to ameliorate the plight of poor suitors, but right to sue as a poor person never has and never will fill the bill, unless it be in occasional criminal cases where the court is careful to assign really competent counsel.

It was not until the Legal Aid Society of New York had its inception in 1876 that the idea of a charitable agency organized to afford legal assistance came into being. Its constitution provides that the purpose of the society is "To render legal aid, gratuitously if necessary, to all who appear to be in need of such aid and deserving thereof and unable to procure it elsewhere, including gratuitous legal aid to any poor person accused of crime."

Since 1876 the legal aid movement has spread, stimulated by the great need therefor and aided by the masterly presentation of the subject of legal aid by Reginald Heber Smith in 1919 in his work, "Justice and the Poor." There are now more than a hundred legal aid societies which in 1932 served a total of 307,673 new clients, of whom 42,000 came to the Legal Aid Society in New York City. Legal aid, moreover, is gradually encircling the globe. There are societies in Canada, England, Scotland, Germany, Hungary, Sweden, India, the Philippines, Japan and other lands. New societies are rapidly being formed, especially in the United States, in response to the pressing need.

© Violet Oakley

THE OPENING OF THE BOOK OF THE LAW
One of a Series of Nine Panels by Violet Oakley in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

From its very size, the Legal Aid Society in New York furnishes a monster laboratory of legal ills, diversified and complicated by the wide variety of persons and problems which reach it from most of the greater city of New York with its 7,000,000 people.

The doors of the society are open to all, irrespective of creed, color, nationality, age or condition. But to qualify as a client, the applicant must be worthy and possess a reasonably meritorious cause. A staff of some 15 attorneys, aided by an almost equally large staff of clerks, bookkeepers and stenographers, is in constant attendance during office hours, excepting the necessary absence from time to time of some of the attorneys at court.

Thousands of wage cases are handled. Other types of cases are money loans, installment contracts, wage assignments, insurance matters, breach of contract, workmen's compensation claims, small personal injuries, troubles with other lawyers, landlord and tenant cases, small claims against estates, matters relating to minors, domestic difficulties involving annulments, divorce, separation, support of wives, children and aged relatives, adoptions, guardianships and child custody.

These run from mere advice to protracted litigation. Often the remedy lies in some other city, state or even nation, and requires some form of service or assistance there. In this, one legal aid society assists another, thus affording invaluable reciprocity under the auspices of the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations.

Much correspondence is received from out-of-town applicants all over the globe. Many of these have fabulous claims to millions in New York real estate, have been defrauded by some cheap mail house, or have loaned money to someone who has subsequently gone to New York. Patents from rural inventors are offered for exploitation and movie scenarios for acceptance. Needless to say, much of this is outside the scope of the society and cannot be accepted. The variety is unending and the legal aid worker soon learns to be surprised at nothing, however novel, and truth again becomes stranger than fiction.

The vast mass of cases yield strange as well as appealing situations. A foreigner picks a wife because of her alleged skill in cooking. Disappointed, he seeks to undo the matrimonial knot. A pretty girl has earned wages for being periodically shot out of a cannon into the ocean. Two youths, one 17 and the other 19, subscribe self-drawn partnership articles with each other for dealing in toy airplane supplies and then solemnly draw up articles of dissolution over the carrying out of which they disagree. A disillusioned fiancé demands return of the engagement ring from the betrothed. A canary bird won't sing. Thousands of radios are more static than vocal. Fake furniture and jewelry are sold and delivered only for the gullible purchaser to wake up and find he is tied to an installment contract with his wages assigned.

Concerns guaranteeing success and the sale of the literary products of budding authors mulct the latter in deposit fees that are difficult of recovery. Conscienceless dentists lure trusting women into endless bad dental work. Clothing dealers send shoddy goods or none at all to distant mail order customers. Others sell suits on the installment plan and literally take them from the wearers' backs when they fail to complete payments.

Sales of worthless stocks and baby bonds are made to nurses and teachers. Loans are secured under specious promises and not repaid. Sailors' services are exploited for a paltry wage given at the expense of hardship and poor food. Clients complain of lawyers more expert in exacting fees than rendering useful service.

It is in all that has been related and more, that legal aid has its being and reason for existence. The people who come to it have their faith in human justice restored and are redeemed from despair or becoming enemies of society. Many would be thrust on public charity but for the money legal aid secures for them. Domestic situations are cleared up and broken lives are mended. These and many other situations are saved and solved for the relief, happiness and content of the otherwise forgotten man and woman.

HUGUENOT

A vacation paradise for boys. Endowed by Y.M.C.A. Cost $250,000. Near N. Y.; 900 acres; 100 buildings; private woodlands, lakes, all outdoor sports; craft training, excellent care; competent character-building leadership. $14 weekly. Est. 27 years. Ask for 24-page illustrated catalog.
A. J. S. Martin, Suite 7158, 420 Lexington Av., N.Y.

This Is Real Money

"Today I received a check for $20.00 for a story. Another I sold for $34.00. Not bad for a beginner, is it?

"The other day I counted up just how much I have won on advertisement contests. It amounted to $1,620.00."

Mrs. L. L. Gray,
579 E. McHarg Ave.,
Stamford, Texas

How do *you* know *you can't write?*

Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken, all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks, engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

Learn to write by writing

NEWSPAPER Institute training is based on the New York Copy-Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. Week by week you receive actual assignments, just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is *individually* corrected and constructively criticized.

A group of men, whose combined newspaper experience totals more than 200 years, are responsible for this instruction. Under such sympathetic guidance, you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style—undergoing an experience that has a thrill to it and which at the same time develops in you the power to make your feelings articulate.

Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors, and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

Let us tell you more about the New York Copy-Desk Method. The informative booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," is free. Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York.

Newspaper Institute of America
1776 Broadway, New York

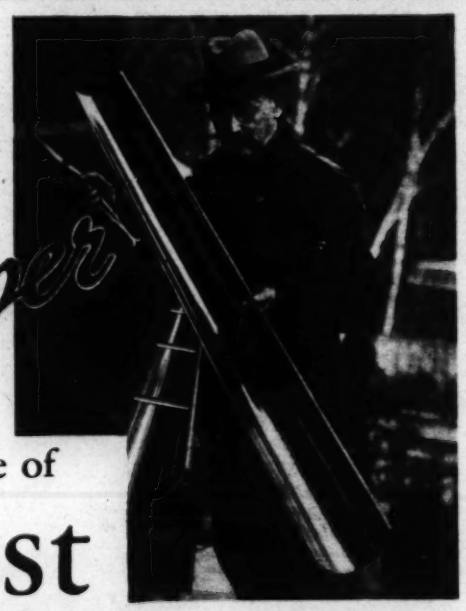
Send me, without cost or obligation, your explanatory booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, June 6.

Miss / Mrs. / Mr. .....

Address .....

(All correspondence confidential. No salesmen will call on you.) 69F364

CASH IN YOUR OLD
GOLD
At Today's High Prices
Jewelry, Watch Cases, Trinkets, Optical and Dental Gold, etc.
HALPER'S 181 Mass. Ave. BOSTON
ESTABLISHED 1910



Use Copper to end the expense of **Rust**

Why invite rust expense by installing gutters, rainpipes and flashings of any metal less durable than Copper?

Copper gutters and rainpipes identified by the Anaconda trade-mark give many extra years of expense-free service. Around chimneys, dormers and other roof projections where leaks are likely to occur, flashings of Copper offer lasting protection.

Anaconda Copper was used for all exposed sheet metal work on the new Christian Science Publishing Society Building. You can get this same high quality material from your local sheet metal or roofing contractor.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
General Offices: Waterbury, Connecticut
Offices and Agencies in Principal Cities

ANACONDA COPPER & BRASS

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Silent Speech . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The late Gen. Hugh L. Scott's article, "The Silent Speech of the American Indian," [May 16] is doubtless of much interest to members of the white race, especially so to the Boy Scouts, and also specifically to the Indians who were acquainted with this kind-hearted man.

The writer first knew the officer as a friend some 40 years ago while the General, then a Lieutenant, commanded a troop of the 7th United States cavalry which was composed entirely of Indians. At that time with this troop the young officer was guarding an old friend of the writer, the Apache chief, Goy-ath-lay (who was known by the whites as Geronimo), and his band of warriors who were prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Okla.

Today, many aged Indians tell their grandchildren how the good soldier Chief used to "make sunrise in their hearts" because he himself always carried happiness in his own heart; and more than a few stories do they tell which attest the General's greatness of goodness.

When a young man he was able to talk perfectly in the sign language with all of the prairie tribes. Following an injury to his left hand he was not able to make some of the signs correctly; yet somehow, perhaps because of his deep sympathy for his red brethren, he always made himself understood by means of his gestures.

General Scott had mastered the method of gesture-speaking. But, referring to the announcement of his passing on as contained in The Christian Science Monitor of April 30, where it is stated that "he was the only white man who ever mastered the sign language," please permit a correction. The writer of this letter knew many white hunters and scouts of old frontier days who used the sign language as a means of conveying thought as perfectly as did the Indians themselves. Moreover, the writer is in possession of a book of Indian Sign Language which is pictured and explained, and by means of which any ordinary person can easily learn to talk in it. And this book was made by a white man.

TAHAN.

Vergennes, Vt.

* * *

Planetaria . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Reading the article on Planetaria [May 16] called to mind the building on the grounds of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Eng. This small building had a dome pierced with holes of relative sizes and distances to represent the constellations. The dome was so arranged that by the turning of a crank a simple mechanism caused it to revolve. The daylight, of course, gave the small holes in the dome some similitude to stars. This simple planetarium was there in the 60's and 70's of last century.

ALFRED WALKER.

White Plains, N. Y.

* * *

Navy . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The Naval Historian's article in the Magazine Section of the Monitor of March 7 contains two statements which I believe are historically incorrect.

He states, "Americans can hardly have forgotten the attack by their Navy upon the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in which over 100 Mexicans were killed, together with a handful of Americans and the city was held until such time as suited the purpose of the Wilson Administration to evacuate it. The *Army did not have any finger in that pie,* yet it was real offensive war. . . ."

My impression is that the Army landed after the Navy and Marines had taken the city and the Navy withdrew to the ships. Is this not correct?

Also the Naval Historian states: "And again it is not so many months since the world was aghast at the attack by the Japanese upon the Chapei section of Shanghai. Do we all recall that *it was a navy alone* that was involved in that particular bloody action?"

No, my recollection from reading the Monitor at the time is that Japanese had to send the army to accomplish what the Japanese Navy failed to do.

Is my recollection correct?

C. S. ALDEN,
Commander, U. S. N.
Cohasset, Mass.

[According to Vol. 23, Encyclopedia Britannica, "Naval forces of the United States landed in Veracruz on April 21, 1914, seized the port and thereby brought about the resignation of President Huerta. They held the city until Nov. 23, 1914." That would seem to make it an all-navy affair, but, according to the 1914 International Year Book, "On April 30 the naval forces turned the city over to General Funston with 6000 soldiers of the regular army of the United States . . . but his more ambitious military plans were halted by the State Department and he was restricted to the prosaic task of surrounding Veracruz with entrenchments and supervising the civil government of the city." This would indicate that the real acts of aggression and seizure were by the navy and the policing duties of a conquered area were turned over to General Funston.

There is more justification for saying that it was not the navy power alone which brought hard-won victory to the Japanese at Chapei. In this case, however, it was naval forces which opened the engagement and navy guns which ruined the city and paved the way for victory. According to The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 4, 1932, "Japanese warships bombarded the Woosung forts at the mouth of the Huang-Pu River, assisted by airplanes (navy), resulting in driving out the Chinese garrison." With but 5000 marines and bluejackets in the field to oppose the seasoned veterans of the Cantonese 19th Route Army, it seemed only natural that the Japanese relied on army forces to "consolidate" the navy-shelled area. Before the struggle ended some 120,000 Chinese troops were involved against 70,000 regulars of the Japanese army.—Ed.]

* * *

Air Brakes . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read Mr. V. D. Hurd's article in the Magazine Section for April 25 ("American Press Adopts 'Air Brakes' "). I hasten to state that I think it shows some of the clearest thinking and forecasting ever done by anyone on this subject, so much so that I should like to have permission to reproduce it in my magazine, Broadcasting.

It is constructive, clear and an altogether profitable statement for any publisher to read and heed.

MARTIN CODEL,
Radio News Bureau, National Press Building.
Washington, D. C.

Underwood

THE GIBRALTAR OF THE PACIFIC
Waikiki Beach and Diamond Head, Near Honolulu.

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OLD GOLD
We pay you highest current price for old gold jewelry, watches, rings, mesh bags, bracelets, etc. Mail orders promptly handled. Appraisals free of charge. Merchandise returned or cash paid immediately.
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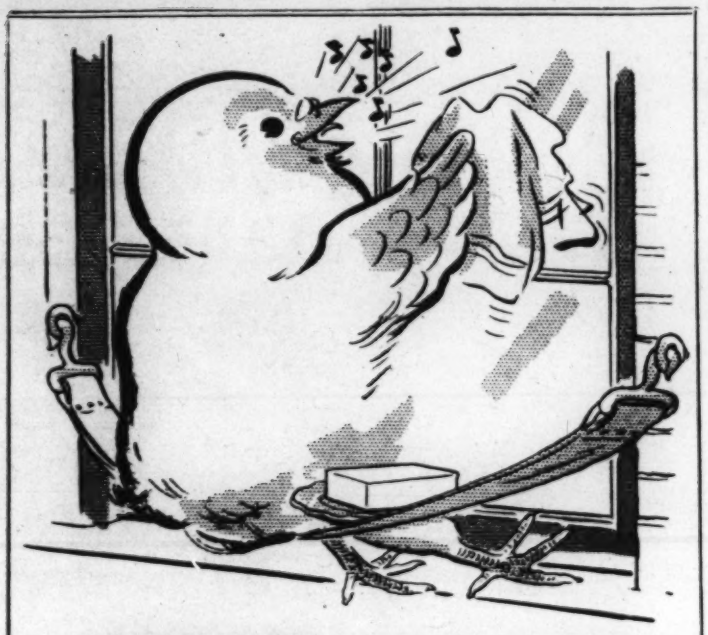


"YOU'VE never seen a shine so fine . . . !"

Cleaning windows is one thing—and getting a nice polish on them is quite another. But to Bon Ami it's all one quick, easy job.

Speedily, thoroughly, Bon Ami whisks away all the dirt, smears and finger-marks—leaves your windows thoroughly clean, crystal clear and unscratched.

And that isn't all! For at the same time Bon Ami polishes the glass—makes it shine *as nothing else can.*

Bon Ami isn't partial to windows, either. With equal ease and quickness, it cleans your bathtubs, sinks, kitchen utensils, mirrors and dozens of other things you like to keep spotless.

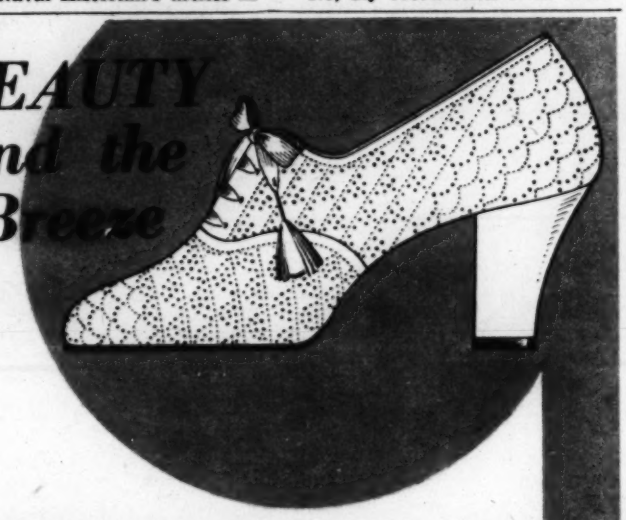
BON AMI

it polishes as it cleans . . .

"Hasn't Scratched Yet"

THE BON AMI CO., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

BEAUTY and the Breeze



• Cool and lovely to behold and to wear. This white CABANA Tie is breeze-blown with hundreds of tiny perforations in a new and graceful design. Cabana Design Pat. D91349. $8.50

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Shoes for Men and Women
Geo. E. Keith Co., Campello, Brockton, Mass.
Agencies in all principal cities of the world.

WATCH FOR
"Celebrities Off Parade"
By William Dana Orcutt

A procession of celebrities—men like Bernard Shaw, Theodore Roosevelt and Mark Twain will move across the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor beginning June 7. They will be conducted by William Dana Orcutt, a man who had the rare privilege of knowing intimately these great people and who reveals them in a new light. Your regular subscription will include this feature. Use the convenient coupon below to subscribe.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY,
ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

I should like to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Please send it to me for the period checked below for which I enclose remittance.

Name .....

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Price of regular Monitor subscriptions:—
1 month $.75 3 months $2.25 6 months $4.50 1 year $9.00
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M-10

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FREE—Trial Test offer and amazing facts. Send postcard. Mention the Monitor. Manufactured and guaranteed by Pyroil Co., W. V. Kidder, Pres., 407 LaFollette Ave., La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Genuine Pyroil is patented U. S. and Canada. In factory - sealed cans only, bearing signature below.

Pres.

. . Peepholes

(Continued from Page 5)

effects. It is positive, not merely negative. I recommend it to all authors, editors and censors."

"Do you think all the people who have written alarmist books and articles are foolish and ill-informed?" I asked, thinking of my conversation with the Professor.

"By no means. Most of them are clever people, and well-informed. They report what they see and hear. But do they hear and see enough? No. They see a dangerous or alarming situation. But they do not always see the whole truth behind the situation. Suppose, for example, that they think they hear a nation clamoring for war. Do they see equally clearly a whole world desirous of peace? If they did, would they be alarmed? They see, perhaps, a nation trying to live by itself alone. Do they see equally clearly a world in which every portion has need of something, of many things, which other portions alone can supply? If the observers saw this equally clearly, would they be alarmed by temporary obstacles to trade? Which would remove these barriers more harmoniously and effectively, their fear, or their broader vision?"

"You mean that fear raises barriers, and understanding removes them?"

"Precisely," declared the W. O. M., nodding his head so emphatically that his hat nearly fell off. The W. O. M. always wears a broad-brimmed black hat and never takes it off, not even in my study. He also wears a flowing cape. His costume is unusual, and certainly old-fashioned. One used to see this sort of thing in Paris, but now it is rare even there. It smacks of bygone days, but I should never call the W. O. M. old-fashioned in anything but his attire. He is more likely to be advanced and progressive in his way of thinking.

"One of the things which distresses me most," I confessed to the W. O. M., "is that almost everybody seems to feel so impotent in the presence of a discordant international situation."

"All wrong, all wrong," expostulated the W. O. M., thumping the floor with the long staff he always carries. "Of course they can do something about it. We can all do something about it. We *must* do something about it. If *we* can't, who can? It's a world situation, and it takes world activity to put it right. Are we numbskulls, who must sit by and wait for war and ruin, as if they were predestined? Are we mere creatures of circumstance? I've seen too many proofs of the power of intelligence and brotherly love to believe such a thing."

There was something convincing in the W. O. M.'s sincerity and depth of feeling. I began to think that he might, after all, have something helpful to propose.

"Well, to be precise," I challenged him, "what would you do about it?"

"To begin with," he replied, "I suppose I shall have to make a few more calls, though I do a lot of running about as it is. Last evening, for instance, I was in Vienna. And would you believe it, the chap I dropped in on asked me the very questions you have asked me tonight. I told him pretty much the same thing. He wanted to know, too, what I was going to do about it. 'More calls,' I told him, 'more calls.'"

"That's all very well for you, sir," said I, "but you appear to have better transportation facilities than most of us."

"Quite so," replied the W. O. M., with a smile which revealed a serene consciousness of effortless superiority. "Quite so, but I find that by means of radio and the other modern inventions, people are keeping up with me better than in the old days."

"Would you mind telling me what specific thing I could do to fulfill my obligations as a world citizen?" I inquired.

"That," said the W. O. M., "is something which each person has to determine largely for himself. But in any case, what has to be done is surprisingly simple. A woman I know, for example, makes a practice of exchanging an informative and friendly letter with someone of another nationality every month. The results are amazing. Others set aside ten minutes or more each day to study international questions and think constructively about them. That, I believe, is the most important thing of all. If enough people do that, there will be no more war. As the future unfolds, we shall find not disaster, but triumph; not depression, but elevation; not stagnation, but activity; not isolation, but neighborly friendship; not apprehension, but security; not fear, but hope and joy; not poverty, but plenty; not unemployment, but work in plenty; not doubt, but certainty; not luck, but right rewards; not war, but peace!"

The W. O. M. waxed positively eloquent. One caught a glimpse, as he spoke, of what the future may be if we but choose to make it so. I walked across the study to where he had been standing as he delivered his peroration, to grasp his hand in gratitude. Imagine my amazement when he walked bolt upright through the keyhole, hat, cloak, staff and all. But what he had said stayed behind. I am happy to pass it on.

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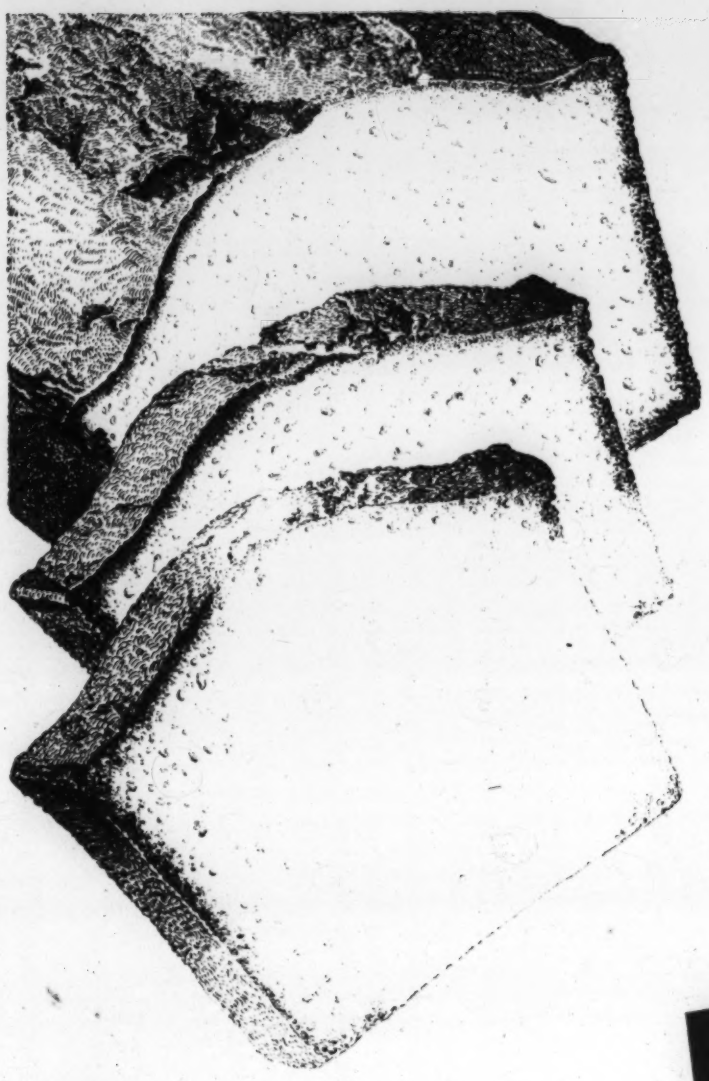

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